ADVICE

TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

To the Senior Fellows,
To the Junior Fellows,
To the Scholars,
To the Students at large, being Undergraduates,
To the Freſhmen,
To the Candidate Bachelors.
To the Maſters of Arts being Reſident,
To the Burſar,
To the Senior Lecturer,
To the Cenſor,
To the Aſſiſtant Librarian,
To the Junior Proctor,
To the Junior Dean,
To the Junior Lecturers,
To the Clerks of the Buttery,
To the Roll-keepers.

TO THE SERVANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

To the Clerk of the Cellar,
To the Clerk of the Kitchen,
To the Cook,
To the Head Porter,
To the Gate Porter,
To the Muſeum Porter,
To the Common Porters,
To the Badge-men,
To the College-women.

Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles. HOR.
Nunquam ſera eſt ad bonos mores via.

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INTRODUCTION.

THERE has not been any ſyſtem of advice offered to the Univerſity, ſince its firſt inſtitution: at leaſt, if there was, it has eſcaped the notice of the preſent age. 'Tis true, the pulpit teems with daily harangues; but they contain no more than *the learned dullneſs of declamation**, metaphyſical diſquiſitions, or ſpeculative theories, that are as inconſiſtent with the ideas, as with the actions of the hearers. The ſtatutes cannot properly be called admonitions, becauſe they are poſitive rules, and penalties are annexed to the nonobſervance of them: yet, granting them to be ſuch, how are they attended to? Such parts as are not altogether forgotten and obſolete, are either conſtructed by the Board, into ſuch forms as may beſt ſuit the purpoſes of its members; or diſpenſed with by the Students.

From theſe ſeveral conſiderations, and from his pure regards to that nurſery of arts, to which he ſhall ever acknowledge himſelf indebted; the Author has been induced to draw up the following ſet of inſtructions, which he has, as far as he was able, endeavoured to ſeaſon to the appetites of thoſe who are willing to partake of them. For that purpoſe

* Junius.

poſe he has deviated in every reſpect, from the rules of rigid moraliſts; whoſe maxims cannot properly be ſaid to exiſt, except in their own imaginations. He has drawn his precepts from the common occurrences of human life; a practice too generally neglected by thoſe who pretended to inſtruct mankind. And he has been careful in ſelecting ſuch precepts, as he judged from experience would be moſt pleaſing, and attended to with alacrity; which is certainly the beſt proof of their utility.

If therefore he ſhould not have as many readers, he has at leaſt the conſolation to think, that he will have as many followers, as Tully, or any modern Philoſopher.

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ADVICE

ADVICE

TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

To the SENIOR FELLOWS.

YOU are (except you chuſe to take ſome of the rich College livings) arrived at the ſummit of your wiſhes: You are, what Horace calls *rude donati*, emancipated from all the cares and drudgery of Junior Fellows; and you are the pillars that ſupport the honour and independence of the Univerſity. For theſe reaſons, it is not only fit, but altogether neceſſary, that you ſhould take as much care of your own ſacred perſons as the largeneſs of your preſent income will enable you to do: and this indulgence you muſt conſider not ſo much a recompence for your paſt ſervices, as conducing to the good of that great Body you belong to; which might ſuffer materially from any injury ſuſtained by ſuch valuable members.

You muſt look on the Provoſt as your natural enemy, as the arbitrary invader of your rights;

and one who wants to eſtabliſh popularity and influence on the ruins of your authority. Be always reſolute, therefore, in oppoſing every meaſure propoſed by him; ſhould it even tend to the advantage of the College; for one encroachment leads to another, and would at length annihilate your power.

As the miniſters of the goſpel, and the ſacred guardians of religion and morality, you ſhould check every tendency to vice in the ſtudents, by confirming the puniſhments they incur, particularly for neglect of divine ſervice. And ſhould this have no more effect on the hardened infidels, than the perſecutions of pious churchmen in former times; yet your end will be anſwered in one reſpect;—your funds will be encreaſed, and you know the greater your ſtock, the better you will be enabled to—— * * * * * * * *.

The horrid vice of duelling ought to fall under your ſevereſt animadverſion; no practice of the kind, however ſecretly conducted, ſhould eſcape your vigilance, nor that puniſhment which your tranſcendent power ſhould think fit to ordain; and upon ſome particular occaſions, as in the caſe of an obnoxious character, or an atrocious offender, you may, now and then, venture to put an *ex poſt facto* law in force.

This laudable ſeverity will be productive of the following advantages.—It will teſtify your reverence for the Chriſtian Religion, which inculcates peace and brotherly love. It will give you an opportunity of oppoſing the Provoſt, who is generally

an

an advocate for theſe blood-thirſty dogs, as if he had once himſelf dealt in blood, and ſtill likes the practice in others. And it will afford protection to many a ſober well-diſpoſed lad; who, when challenged, or called upon to challenge, for ſome imaginary inſult; may plead the danger he would incur by riſking his future dependence in life. And thus, if he ſhould not altogether ſave his reputation, he certainly will *ſave his bacon*.

You know what reverence was paid to eccleſiaſtics of former times; how the people meekly ſubmitted to their dictates, and thought them ſomething more than mortals. You, therefore, ſhould not degenerate from your predeceſſors, but inculcate, nay, enforce the doctrine of paſſive obedience; and as regular ſubordination is neceſſary to the very exiſtence of a public ſeminary, you muſt oblige the ſtudents to ſhew you every reſpect which your elevated ſituation demands. In this you do no more than teach them what is commanded by the chriſtian church—that they ſhould bear themſelves lowly and reverently before their betters, ſpiritual paſtors, maſters, &c.

That board of which you are members, is the awful tribunal that muſt ſtrike terror into the undergraduates. It is here you have an opportunity of aſſerting your independence on the Provoſt, and of oppoſing his deſpotic meaſures. And when any cauſe comes before you, wherein one of your own body and a ſtudent, (particularly one attached to the Provoſt's intereſt) is concerned; let your deciſion be as conducive to your own honour as poſſible.

poſſible. If this ſhould give riſe to any murmurings, you may find precedents enough to juſtify your conduct.

In your diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments, you are to look to nothing elſe in the character of a lad, but his diligence and negative qualities; as, if two of the deſcription of *Jones* and *Bliſil* were before you; the one muſt be treated with every ſeverity, the other encouraged and careſſed. For an uniform attendance on thoſe duties you have preſcribed, (which is paying you your due reſpect) and a cloſe application to books, muſt with you be the ſtandard of merit; and therefore, it is not your buſineſs to regard what a romantic novice may call liberality of ſentiment, elevation of ſoul, &c.; eſpecially if theſe qualities ſhould jar with ſome of your own principles.

Although you are exempt from attending at quarterly examinations, and *ſo far* deprived of an opportunity of puniſhing ſuch as have neglected their college duties; yet the examination of candidates for ſcholarſhips, which falls to your lot, makes you ſufficient amends. And here it is that you muſt obſerve ſuch young gentlemen as are likely to be attached to the Provoſt's party, in the repreſentation of the college; that is, promoters of mutiny and ſedition. And ſince reaſon, as well as your ſtatutes, tell you, that in the appointment of a ſcholar, good morals as well as good anſwering, ought to be attended to; it is very fair that, in the characters to whom I have already alluded, you ſhould ſquare theſe qualifications. But at an

examination

examination for Fellowſhips, you muſt be very cautious how you act, on account of the number of ſpectators and judges always preſent.

Whatever ſyſtems of philoſophy you *profeſs*, there is one which I would have you by all means to *practice*; namely, that of Epicurus. You know I have already repreſented to you, the neceſſity of taking care of yourſelves: moreover, your conſtitutions, which ſuffered materially by hard ſtudy, and the fatigues you underwent while junior Fellows, ſtand in need of many indulgences, which would ill accord with the rigid maxims of the ſtoics, or the mortifications of monkiſh bigotry and ignorance; among which I reckon that prohibition from wedlock, which you now take care to treat with its deſerved contempt.

I am ſure, if you rightly conſider yourſelves, you will not find that you have one cauſe to repine at your preſent condition; nor do I ſuppoſe you altogether ſo ignorant of the world as not to know from experience, the difference between poverty and affluence. Your college is the moſt largely endowed of any other in Europe; the fees and puniſhments of the ſtudents, make up a plump ſum yearly; and legacies, and parliamentary aids for the purpoſe of erecting public buildings, have precluded the neceſſity of encroaching on your revenues; for the expenditure of which there is no perſon to call you to an account. Make then the proper uſe of that time which you know not how long the uncertainty of human life will permit you to enjoy. Do yourſelves ſufficient juſtice (and who elſe

elſe can be better judges?) for the hardſhips you have undergone, by rewarding your preſent ſervices in the ampleſt manner, and ſuch as may be fully ſuitable to the dignity of your ſituation.

Let me, above all things, recommend it to you, to preſerve the ſtricteſt peace and unanimity among yourſelves: you will find it productive of many other advantages, excluſive of thoſe which are promiſed by the chriſtian church.

When, upon the vacancy of a living it comes to the turn of any of you to determine whether to accept or reject it; although your encreaſing indolence, your enmity with the Provoſt, the jealouſy of your brethren, and the hatred of the ſtudents, ſhould make an honourable retreat indiſpenſibly neceſſary; you muſt, nevertheleſs, pretend to waver in doubtful ſuſpence, and protract your intended determination as long as you poſſibly can: in the mean time, the junior Fellows, for fear you ſhould not go out, and that they would be thereby prevented from getting a riſe, beſides their wiſhes in other reſpects to get rid of you; will moſt gladly contribute, as conditions of your departure, ſums of money proportionable to the advantages that each will receive, which will ſtill further enable you to enjoy *Otium cum dignitate*.

To the JUNIOR FELLOWS.

YOUR principal care muſt be to pay all manner of reſpect and deference to the Senior Fellows, in order to ſecure the ſame to yourſelf from thoſe below you when you arrive at that dignity. You muſt not only join them in oppoſing the Provoſt, but bring over as many of your pupils as are Scholars to vote againſt him. And if they either from ſelf-intereſt, liking, principle, or any other motive, will refuſe to comply with your ſolicitations: you have numberleſs ways of being even with them: you may forget to take off their puniſhments, when you ſtand as their advocate at the Board: puniſh them yourſelf whenever they appear before you, without a gown and band, &c. And it is but juſt that they whom I have already repreſented as promoters of mutiny and ſedition, ſhould be treated in this manner.

At quarterly examinations you will have a fine opportunity of exerting your power. Here if you ſhould entertain a private grudge for any lad, who is unruly and contumacious (and if he is not how could he incur your reſentment?) it will be very eaſy to puniſh him, by taking him in ſuch a courſe, and putting ſuch queſtions to him as he never could have expected: then it is plain he has made no anſwering, and you can with every appearance of impartiality, paſs ſentence on him as an idler and

 a dunce.

a dunce. But if he is ſo in reality, there is no neceſſity for any manœuvre of this kind.

At examinations let your manner be as myſterious as your deportment is ſtiff and formal. Do not ſo much as give a nod of diſſent or aſſent to any anſwer to your queſtions, by which means you will keep the poor devils frying in ſuſpence, will have a readier opportunity of puniſhing thoſe you diſlike, and, if you ſhould be ignorant of ſome of your own queſtions, you are in no danger of being found out.

This mode of proceeding is far more commodious than that uſually practiſed by ſome of your fraternity, who, (through that weakneſs we commonly call *good nature*) by making too free with the lads of their diviſion, loſe all the awe and reverence they ſhould inſpire; who ſometimes turn aſide to give an idle fellow an opportunity of receiving a prompt; and who ſpin out every queſtion, as if the buſineſs of examinations was to convey inſtruction, whereas every body knows it is no more than a trial of ſkill.

As you generally know moſt of the Students, you have a better opportunity than the Senior Fellows, of finding out their different ſentiments, and what party each belongs to, particularly the Scholars and Candidates for Scholarſhips. Take care to inform yourſelf of the different expreſſions which their imprudent zeal will ſometimes hurry them to utter. Watch their motions frequently from your windows: and be ſure to report all your intelligence to the Senior Fellows.

If

If your veneration for the college ſtatutes is ſo great, as not to ſuffer you to break through that rule which enjoins celibacy to all the Fellows; you can with a ſafer conſcience indulge your inclinations for gallantry: by which you will conform to two great rules—that already mentioned, and the dictates of nature. For human nature is the ſame in every department; and when reſtrained in one inſtance, will certainly break forth in another. Beſides a life of celibacy will anſwer your purpoſes much better; for that money ſpent in a humdrum domeſtic way, with a wife and brats ſqualling about you, will enable you to purſue every pleaſure you can wiſh for. And do not think this inconſiſtent with the life of a philoſopher: many great men have blended pleaſure, ſtudy and buſineſs together: and mind what Horace ſays to his friend Virgil,

Miſce ſtultitiam conſiliis brevem:
Dulce eſt deſipere in loco.

Have as few amours with the ladies of the town as poſſible; for you certainly would be found out by ſome cunning wags among the Students, who would take delight in expoſing you: and you might receive ſome tokens of remembrance, which you could not eaſily conceal from the penetration of ſome of the other Fellows. But if you have a good figure and addreſs, make up your acquaintance with ſome demireps of faſhion, or others of inferior note, who will be as cautious as yourſelf in point of ſecrecy: and be ſure that they have

either years or a huſband to protect them from diſgrace, otherwiſe a third perſon might come forward to tell tales, and bring you into a terrible ſcrape.

By this means you will adhere to the ſtatutes, ſupport your clerical character, and have no incumbrances to provide for.

When you come into the college at night, which may ſometimes happen before the hour of locking the gate, if you perceive any lads with an appearance of intemperance, be ſure to return them all at the next board; which will not only ſhew your great attention to decorum and good morals, but prove that you were ſufficiently capable of diſtinguiſhing at the time; or ſhould you return a part and miſtake the ſober for the intoxicated perſon, it will be of no great conſequence; as the one was evidently in bad company, and the other did not know what he was doing. And if the perſon thus repreſented, ſhould be daring enough to complain of any injury done him; you may depend on it, the Board will never attend to any thing he can alledge againſt ſo reſpectable a character as you.

Should you be peſtered by the importunities of an indigent pupil, craving your recommendation to ſome employment in the capacity of a private teacher; you muſt get rid of him by preferring the pupil of ſome other Fellow. This will moreover ſhew your diſintereſtedneſs, and extend your influence: or if you would prefer another of your own, who does not ſtand in need of it, it will only prove, that no conſideration can bias the impartiality

lity of your judgment in recommending an eligible perſon: (for who can be a better judge of a lad's learning and qualifications than his tutor?) and it will ſerve to diſcourage a ſet of fellows from entering the univerſity, from whom neither credit nor profit can be derived; and whoſe talents would have been much better exerted over a ſpade or a lapboard, than the writings of the ancients.

It is a very fooliſh thing to keep your name in commons; for if you accuſtom yourſelf to dine there, you certainly will be cenſured and made fun of, by the lads; as being of a beggarly diſpoſition, and having no connections in town; and if you ſtay away, you loſe ſo much clear out of your pocket, which can only ſerve a certain order of ſtudents, to whom no encouragement ought to be given.

You muſt eſtabliſh as arbitrary a dominion over the youth whom you inſtruct, as any ſchool-maſter would over his boys; particularly thoſe of the middling and inferior ranks: but fellow-commoners muſt be indulged in many reſpects, as it may be an inducement to many to enter that way, which will put more money in your pockets. And if you are ſo fortunate as to have a Lord or a Baronet in your Univerſity, the indulgence granted to him muſt be unlimited.

I doubt not but it is diſtreſſing to you to reflect, that there is a fixed and certain courſe of reading for the different claſſes, and that you are thereby prevented from ſhewing your taſte, by ſelecting books of a different and ſuperior kind: notwith-

notwithſtanding this, you have many opportunities of wandering widely from the common path; particularly at lectures and examinations, where you can mince and turn the materials before you, ſo as to give the lads you thus inſtruct, (what we commonly call) a *terrible ſwitching*; and ſhould its immediate effects be no more than that of fretting and vexing the poor devils out of their lives; it ſtill will be the ſtrongeſt proof of your genius, and may at length tend to the diſcovery of ſome great plan or ſyſtem, that will rival thoſe of Locke or Newton.

You do not lie under the ſame neceſſity the ſenior Fellows do, of ſupporting concord among yourſelves. On the contrary, what is the higheſt advantage to them in this inſtance, may be injurious to you.

With reſpect to the choice of livings, if any ſhould happen to come down to you, you may, in ſome meaſure, practice the ſame manœuvres that I have recommended to the ſenior Fellows in that caſe.

In ſhort, you muſt be harſh and ſullen to the ſtudents, cringing and accommodating to your ſeniors; or to the Provoſt, if you ſhould happen to be of his party: and you muſt in all things ſtudy your own private intereſt; for which purpoſe, relax your ſeverity to thoſe by whoſe means you can get pupils; get your wife or miſtreſs to aſſiſt you in procuring them, if they ſhould even be previouſly engaged to others; and entertain frequently the ſons (if you have any ſuch your pupils) of men of rank and conſequence.

To the SCHOLARS.

If the Fellows are the LORDS, you certainly are the *Commons* of the Univerſity: while the former keep up all the forms and grandeur of Ariſtocracy; *you*, like the Athenian rabble, call aloud for liberty and independence, without even knowing what theſe great names conſiſt in. However blind as you may be in the doctrine of certain conſtitutional principles, I cannot ſuppoſe you ſo, as to the motives by which you are generally actuated.

Your firſt object after becoming a ſcholar, muſt be to determine what party you will join, whether the Provoſt, or that of the Fellows. If you find it will turn to your intereſt and raiſe you from that indigence and obſcurity, in which you probably were all your life before, I would have you ſtick cloſe to the Provoſt and become a champion in his cauſe; but be ſure to give reaſons for ſo doing different from the real ones.

But if you are diſappointed in the largeneſs or greedineſs of your expectations, bravely wheel about to the ſide of the Fellows, and of independence. And ſhould you in this be charged with a breach of faith and promiſe, you can eaſily acquit yourſelf by ſaying that no promiſes except thoſe founded in virtue are binding.

Compare

Compare the Provoſt to a deſpotic monarch, and the Fellows to the antient Barons of England, who nobly and ſpiritedly curtailed the prerogatives of the crown.

The oath you are obliged to take on your appointment, I dare ſay, you never will be able to keep up to. There has been an inſtance of a young man of a tender conſcience who refuſed it, and thereby loſt his ſcholarſhip. If you, therefore, have any religious qualms, you can eaſily obviate this difficulty by not repeating the words as the perſon pronounces them to you, only ſtirring your lips as if you appeared to do ſo. But if you entertain a total indifference for religion, or conſider this oath as a mere matter of form; then, indeed, you need not have recourſe to any ſalvo whatſoever.

Conſider every duty impoſed on you in conſequence of your office as a hardſhip which you muſt elude as often as poſſible. For inſtance, when you are obliged to ſay grace at Commons, never repeat the words directed in the ſtatutes, for that would be too humiliating a condeſcenſion; beſides you may never have given yourſelf the trouble of getting it off: but mutter ſome lines from the ſixth Satire of Juvenal, or any other gibberiſh that occurs to you at the time. You need not fear being detected by any Fellow who ſhould happen to be in the Hall; for depend on it, that nobody will be able to diſtinguiſh what you ſay, from the noiſe and tumult of the Freſhmen.

Again—

Again—if you have taken your degree you will ſometimes be obliged to read the leſſons in the Chapel: then ſkip them over in as careleſs and ſuperficial a manner as you can, and when you go to your ſeat, pay no attention to the remainder of the ſervice. This will ſhew the hearty contempt you entertain for the duty you were performing.

If you ever read the ſtatutes, let it be ſolely to learn the limits of your duty, and how far you can tranſgreſs with impunity. Nay, you can even go farther, and if you have a ready genius, ſupport your very tranſgreſſions on their authority.

I once, when an inexperienced Freſhman, knew a Scholar of the Houſe, who among other things, diverted himſelf at times by flinging an odd ſtone at the Chapel windows. I aſked him with aſtoniſhment, how he could ſo wantonly break through his oaths. 'Tis quite the contrary, ſays he, with great deliberation; I ſwore I would conſult the good of the College; and pray is not opening a paſſage to let in the freſh air, doing a material ſervice to thoſe who might otherwiſe be ſuffocated in the ardour of their devotion?

The make and largeneſs of your gown will anſwer many purpoſes, which thoſe of other undergraduates would not ſo conveniently do. By it you can conceal a ſlovenly dreſs; hide a pair of boots, which, though forbidden to be uſed with a gown, you might not have had time to take off; or wrap up a ſtick or a bludgeon as you paſs through the Courts.

When you become a Bachelor, you will have a liberty of puniſhing ſuch as tranſgreſs the rules of the College. Then, to ſhew the greatneſs of your power, let it be chiefly exerted on great objects: therefore if you ſee any of the Fellows you diſlike, walking through the Courts without his academic dreſs; go directly, after putting on your own, and order a porter to lay any fine you pleaſe on him. When this comes before the Board, that conſcientious Tribunal may probably decree you a cenſure inſtead of approbation: notwithſtanding which it will be comfortable to think, that you were able to vex one placed above you.

If you have neither income nor allowance, as is often the caſe with many of you; you muſt, unleſs you find it more convenient to turn idler, and ſpunge on your acquaintances, endeavour to procure money for your ſupport, by giving private inſtructions to the Freſhmen. Theſe youngſters, therefore, you ought to come about, and gain by every art you are maſter of: and I ſuppoſe you are ſufficiently qualified, from being long *hackneyed in the ways of men*, probably before ever you thought of an Univerſity. But the beſt method I can recommend you of getting private pupils is, to be cringing and ſubmiſſive to your Tutor.

Now that you are a Bachelor you may ſometimes happen, if there ſhould be no Fellow at Commons, to be Senior of the Hall: then you muſt take care to exert your authority; if complaints are made of the badneſs of the meat, bread, or beer, puniſh the Cook, Caiterer, Baker and Brewer;

Brewer; puniſh the Freſhmen for ſnapping and throwing potatoes; the Porters for not minding their duty, &c.

But the clevereſt thing of all will be to torment the Fellow-commoners, in order to make yourſelf ſome amends for not enjoying ſo good a dinner as they do. For this purpoſe you muſt, as ſoon as you have done, ſtand up, and order grace to be ſaid, the Hall muſt be cleared of courſe; and theſe fine folks, who from the number and delicacy of their viands, have ſcarcely well begun, will be obliged to ſeek a dinner ſomewhere elſe.

If any Fellow, from a ſaving beggarly diſpoſition, ſhould make a conſtant practice of dining in the Hall, you may ſit as near him as your own table will allow you, and looking towards where he ſits, uſe ſuch geſture and mimickry as will ſet all the lads laughing at him. This may prevent him from enjoying his dinner, or put a ſtop to the frequency of his coming.

If you have a taſte for compoſition you may indulge it by abuſing the Provoſt or Fellows, according to the party you belong to, in ſome newſpaper that wants ſomething to fill it up.

It is a cuſtom with ſome of you to leave the College a year or two before their Scholarſhip is expired. This I would by no means recommend you to do; for beſides pinning yourſelf down ſomewhere for life, which you ſhould avoid as long as poſſible, you would give up ſo much good beef and mutton to a ſet of fellows that have too much already. Remember when a mendicant Scholar,

how you were turned out of ſchool for miſbehaviour. Think of the time you were a poor hedge ſchoolmaſter, obliged to hunt about the country for a dinner. Recollect when you were private Tutor in an upſtart haughty family, when the Butler received more wages and reſpect; and whence you were at laſt diſcharged, for attempting to correct young Maſter, for inſolence or idleneſs. I ſay, call to mind all theſe things, and the many difficulties you weathered before you ſettled in your preſent neſt; and I am ſure you will conclude with me, that your ſecureſt and moſt honourable plan is, to ſtick cloſe to the College: and when your beef and mutton is out, you will find many ways of making a ſubſiſtence. You can become a reſident Maſter, and ſtill inſtruct the Freſhmen; make themes and declamations from a crown to ſix-pence; take orders and get an odd job about town of a Sunday: and if all theſe fail you, you can at laſt join a company of ſtrolling players; or go over to London on pretence of entering your name at Temple, and become a ſcribbler (if you have abilities) to ſome ſcurrilous paper on the ſide of Adminiſtration.

To the Students at large, being Undergraduates.

BESIDES the advice neceſſary for each particular order and denomination, there are general hints that concern you all together; which therefore ſhall be given you as fully and accurately as poſſible.

You know very well, that the end and object of receiving an academical education, is to qualify you for entering into ſome of the *liberal* profeſſions, particularly the church. You know too, that in the end, this qualification amounts to no more than a piece of parchment; and that the means by which it is to be acquired is a certain courſe of ſtudy. It is plain then, that that ſtudy can anſwer no other purpoſe than that of procuring this qualification, which can be further proved by the general practice of young men, who taking leave of the Univerſity, take leave of books and learning at the ſame time. Now as the way which leads to any great end, ought to be rendered as eaſy and free from toil as poſſible; it is your buſineſs (and it will be the greateſt proof of your ingenuity and cleverneſs) to avoid every difficulty that will occur in the courſe of your ſtudy, which muſt never be more than what is barely neceſſary to conduct you to your deſtined period; for you know it will be all the ſame in the end: beſides, hard reading might injure your health, which you are by every duty bound to take care of.

Conſider,

Conſider, moreover, that learning can ſerve you very little in your intercourſe with the world; nay, in the preſent refined age, if you were to ſhew a tittle of learning, you would be looked upon as an ignorant pedant.

A ſimilar mode of arguing may be uſed with regard to your attendance on duties, which are no more than an uſeleſs ſet of forms; and only calculated, like the ancient ceremonies of the church, to raiſe the conſequence of the Fellows, who thus have a power of exerciſing their ſeverity, and enforcing obedience.

If you live in the College, and wiſh to avoid the lectures you will conſequently be obliged to attend, and ſave puniſhments at the ſame time; report yourſelf ſick and have your commons ſent to your chambers. But I would adviſe you in this caſe not to walk out in the day time, leſt the porters ſhould ſee you and repreſent you to the Dean. However, as ſoon as night-roll is over, and that the porter viſits you, you can ſteal out of the College either in a coach, over the walls, or through the windows of ſome acquaintance, and ſport about town all night. By this means your hours of confinement and amuſement will be juſt the ſame with thoſe of the moſt faſhionable people in the kingdom.

Chapel is the moſt irkſome and unneceſſary duty of any in the College; and like the reſt, attended with no other good effect than that of exalting the Fellows, who look big with importance when they are delivering forth their ſpiritual admonitions.

If

If you then wiſh to get over the puniſhment annexed to the nonobſervance of this duty, (for your merit muſt be very trifling if you are not an œconomiſt in caſh as well as devotion) get intimate with the roll-keeper and he certainly will return you when abſent. And although you ſhould loſe more by this contrivance than your fines would amount to, yet the ſatisfaction of ſpending that money yourſelf, and keeping it from the reach of thoſe you hate and deſpiſe, will make you ample amends.

But if this method will not anſwer, and that you are ſtill determined not to loſe your money; you may, by attending, make a merit of neceſſity; and that the time thus ſpent may not be altogether loſt, you can read ſome favourite book while the ſervice is going forward; or cut your name on the ſeat to perpetuate your memory.

There are three chapels every day except Sundays and holidays, and there is a certain number required of you in the week, according to your ſtanding; five or ſix, if you are a Freſhman, three or four if a Sophiſter; now, if you are prudent, you will get all theſe off your hands in the beginning of the week, and have the remainder to yourſelf.

There is one chapel, however, that is very diſagreeable, as it detains you ſuch a length of time—namely, Sunday morning; which you are always obliged to attend. This, if you cannot otherwiſe evade, you may turn to advantage, by diſplaying yourſelf to the ladies in the gallery; and ſhewing

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an inattention to the ſervice, from which they muſt form exalted ideas.

A like practice may be obſerved in your attendance at night-roll, where you may anſwer all the nights required of you in the beginning of the week. And ſhould you have no occaſion to ſtir out of the houſe the remaining nights, ſtill you ought not to give the Dean the ſatisfaction of going into the hall to anſwer your name: (for if that practice was always obſerved, it would make his buſineſs very light) but return yourſelf at the gate, or go out before the gate is ſhut, march about town for an hour or two, and then come in as if you had ſpent the evening at ſome party or entertainment. By this the Dean will ſee that you have a great number of connections and acquaintances.

This advice I offer to ſuch of you as have none at all.

When you hear your name called at night-roll, bawl out *adſum* as loud as you can, that the roll-keeper may not forget to mark you.

When you ſtay a whole night out of the College, in order to ſave the puniſhment, go to the Dean the next day, and tell him that the evening before, you were ſick, were obliged to go to bed before the night-roll, and had no perſon to return you: or ſay and inſiſt on it boldly, that you were in the hall and anſwered your name; that you returned yourſelf at the porters lodge, &c. upon this the Dean will be forced to believe you, and omit laying on the fine.

But

But the way I would have you act, in caſe of being detained beyond the hour of locking the gate, is this:—After your party and revelling is ended, contrive to get over the walls; and as ſoon as you enter your rooms, take off your coat and ſhoes; wrap your gown about you, put on your ſlippers, and run to the Porters Lodge, as if you had juſt got out of bed, and aſk the porters on watch what hour is it; When they tell you it is either two or three; be wonderfully agitated, ſay you fell aſleep before night-roll, and continued ſo until then, and call them to bear witneſs of your being in the houſe. This will be a ſufficient excuſe for the Dean, the next day.

If you have chambers on a ground floor, fronting the ſtreet or any back waſte ground about the College, get ſcrews to one of the bars of the windows, ſo as to remove it occaſionally, and make a paſſage to get out: or contrive to let the upper ſaſh drop down at pleaſure, and get over the bars. I knew a couple of ingenious Freſhmen who had chambers on the firſt floor next the Park, into which they let down a rope ladder from their windows, and by this means got out into town almoſt every night, after they anſwered their names at night-roll.

If you ſhould happen to get into an affray at night, and find yourſelf hard put to, turn about and run away while the reſt of your companions are engaged. This will be acting the part of a prudent ſoldier: beſides if you were taken, there might be a complaint made of you to the College,

by which it would be known that you went out after night-roll, and ſome dreadful ſentence would of courſe be denounced againſt you.

There are ſome of you ſuch economiſts in your amours as to bring girls into your rooms at night. This muſt be done with great caution and privacy, leſt being detected, you ſhould ſuffer an expulſion or ruſtication. You can paſs them in, in men's dreſs, in a coach at night; or, if a watchful porter (as generally happens) ſtands at the gate, in the boot of a coach: or drag them over the walls after twelve o'clock.

But the beſt method of all to get your wench in, is this: Let her borrow a child or two from a friend, and get ſome of her ſiſterhood to accompany her, who may bring back the children again; and thus ſhe will evade the vigilance of the porters at the gate, by paſſing for a maid ſervant; and after taking a few walks round the Park, ſhe can ſlip into your rooms unnoticed.

If the Dean ſhould get intelligence of your having a girl, and come to ſearch your rooms, you are in a terrible ſituation; but the beſt way to get out of it will be to open the door at once, and when you learn the cauſe of his viſit, aſſert boldly that there is no ſuch perſon in your apartments, which you can deſire him to examine. Then, through politeneſs, he muſt believe your word; or, if not, the wench will have time to hide herſelf ſomewhere.

There was a Student once who had chambers on a ground floor, in which he cut a large hole, and had

had it covered with a nice trap door, that could ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the floor: into this, upon any alarm he would inſtantly thruſt down his wench, where ſhe lay ſnug until the coaſt was clear.

If you want to get out after night-roll, and have no coach, or are not expert at climbing over the walls, tell the porter at the gate, that you have moſt urgent buſineſs into town, and beg of him to let you out; and through good nature he cannot refuſe you. But be ſure firſt to tip his palm with ſomething handſome: Do not ſeem though to give it as a reward for the favour he confers on you; for that would be bribery on your part, and making him guilty of a breach of truſt.

When you find yourſelf in a Morum's liſt, for not having a band on at commons, wearing boots with a gown, &c. tell the Dean that you were falſely returned, and ſwear that you would kick the Morum if you knew him. This will either make the Dean believe that you were wronged, or frighten him into a mitigation of the puniſhment.

After your bands, by being borrowed or ſtolen, are all gone, you can, when you want one, ſerve others in the ſame manner you have been ſerved yourſelf. But leſt you ſhould at any time miſs of an opportunity of getting a band from an acquaintance, or taking it out of his rooms, I would have you always keep one rolled up in your breeches pocket, which you may pull out and uſe on any duty. Thus you can have it ſafe for a month or two: and ſhould it be as dirty as the end of your

gown, it is ſtill a band; therefore you cannot be puniſhed for not having one.

You can, on a pinch, make the ends of your cravat paſs for a band, or ſtick up two bits of paper in the ſhape of one.

Public examinations is the great field, where your genius muſt ſhew itſelf forth. I do not mean that you ſhould ſignalize yourſelf by diſplaying what you have really learned, (for any one who is a good drudge can do that) but by playing off the attacks of your examiner, in matters that you have never learned at all. Should you know no more of his queſtions than of the Philoſopher's Stone, yet you muſt with all the confidence in the world begin to explain them, as if you were perfect maſter of the ſubject. This will fall out very well if he ſhould happen to be ignorant of them himſelf: at any rate he will give you credit for the readineſs of your anſwering.

But if you cannot make any reply at all to the Examiner; you muſt ſeem ſupriſed and angry with yourſelf at not being able to recollect the anſwers to his queſtions; upon which he may conclude that you had ſtudied your buſineſs but forgot it.

It will be very uſeful to you in the courſe of your examination, if you throw in an odd pun, or witticiſm: it will not only entertain the Examiner, and divert him from any meditated ſeverity, but give him reaſon to think that forgetfulneſs, and not inattention, was the cauſe of your bad anſwering;

anſwering: as great wits, you know, have ſhort memories.

As to your languages, it is ſuppoſed that before you left ſchool, you laid in a ſtock ſufficient to carry you through the College. Never therefore give yourſelf the trouble of reading any of them: for at examinations (the only place they are of any uſe) you will, from your former knowledge, be able to tranſlate them *on bottom.*

After you have done tranſlating, although you tell all the lads of the diviſion that you never opened the book before, take care to ſuppreſs ſo much of your vanity, as to conceal it from the Examiner's knowledge; otherwiſe he would give you a bad judgment.

If the book be very difficult, and the Examiner very ſevere, it would be too daring a venture to take it *on bottom.* You muſt therefore, firſt of all, have yourſelf placed at, or near, the end of the diviſion: then, when the Examiner, after taking the different lads from the head of the diviſion downwards, comes within two or three of you, take one of the books, whether it be Greek or Latin, turn over, and begin at two or three pages from that which the Examiner has then open, and get off as much as you can before he comes to you. Thus you will in all probability, be taken in the very part you were juſt reading.

Let not too great a confidence in your own dexterity, induce you to reject any opportunity you can have of receiving a prompt. By helps of this kind, I have known even ſtupid and ignorant fellows

lows (which I do not ſuppoſe is your caſe) to get better judgments than the prompters.

If after all your manœuvres, you ſhould by an unlucky turn of affairs, be in danger of a caution—in ſuch a dilemma, I hardly know how to adviſe you. If you are callous to the diſgrace attending it (not for being an idler, for that is eſteemed honourable; but for not having cleverneſs enough to eſcape it) you can act the part of a bravo, and bid them do their worſt, and be damned.

It would be better however to coax the Examiner to let you paſs, or peſter him with importunities: and if he ſhould have a miſtreſs or ſweetheart, play your force againſt him in that quarter, which certainly will yield to your attack.

If your Examiner be a Maſter, you have nothing to do, but invite him to crack a few bottles with you.

If you find your Examiner to be timid, puſillanimous, and irreſolute, and notwithſtanding deſirous to caution you; go directly after the examination is over, and aſk him what judgments he intends to give you, without ſeeming to ſuſpect what he is about; when he tells you his intention, put on a ferocious look, make a dreadful rout, ſwear that you anſwered very well, and you will probably frighten him into a belief of what you aſſert; or at leaſt into a determination not to caution you: which is all you deſire.

If at the time you go before him, you ſhould carry a huge cudgel and have boots on, it may be attended with a good effect: the former will certainly

tainly give you a more tremendous appearance; and the latter, beſides adding to the ſame, will be a ſufficient excuſe for your not wearing a gown.

If after all he ſhould deceive you, you may, to be revenged, put in practice a trick that was once played by two malicious wags, on a perſon of the abovementioned deſcription; who ſcarcely knew any thing of the world, more than what was contained within the College walls.

After having been examined and cautioned by him, they watched ſeveral evenings for an opportunity of his going out into town, but to no purpoſe; for he had neither buſineſs nor acquaintance beyond the limits of the College. At laſt, they had a meſſage ſent him, as if from a gentleman who deſired to ſee him in the evening at an appointed place and hour, about buſineſs of importance. He, ſuppoſing that ſome one ſtruck with the fame of his learning, had come to offer him pupils, was punctual to the moment in obeying the ſummons he received. In the mean time the conſpirators had diſguiſed themſelves in the habits of coalporters, or ſome ſuch order of blackguards who were in a conſtant ſtate of warfare with the Collegians, and took their ſtations at the corner of a dark alley, by which he neceſſarily was to have paſſed. As ſoon as he appeared, therefore, a common drab of the town, whom they had inſtructed for that purpoſe, caught him by the middle, and while ſhe held him faſt in her embrace, they ruſhed forth from their place of ambuſh, and one of them calling out in a hoarſe ſlang tone of voice, to his friend

friend Larry, " *dat dere was a blooay Collegint dat* wanted for to *demoniſh his wife*"—and the ſtrumpet at that inſtant crying out *Murder*—they ſeized and dragged him through ſeveral parts of the ſtreet, intending to ſouſe him under the waterſpout at the ſtatue of King William: but before that could be done, they found it neceſſary to make their eſcape, which together with their revenge, they effectually accompliſhed. The wretched ſufferer was conveyed to his cloyſter; and for ſome years after, he hardly ventured to put his noſe out of the College.

The next morning after this adventure, it was induſtriouſly circulated, with ſome evaſions of the truth, and many additional circumſtances, no way favourable to the reputation for chaſtity, which the hero of it had ever before preſerved.

Idleneſs is not only excuſable, as I demonſtrated in the beginning of my advice, but abſolutely neceſſary to procure you the character of an *honeſt fellow*, or a *man of* honour. Whatever time therefore, you ſpend in ſtudy, let it be carefully concealed from every one; whether you are a candidate for a caution, or a premium: for in the firſt caſe it will be diſcovered that you are a dunce, and in the next, you will be conſidered a man of uncommon genius and abilities, who are able to make ſuch great anſwering on ſuch ſmall reading.

Should twelve hours of the four and twenty be dedicated to intenſe ſtudy (as is the practice with ſome of you who are called *premium men*) you muſt notwithſtanding appear to be totally idle, and diſſipated;

ſipated; by frequently ſhewing yourſelf in the daytime, by attending places of public amuſement if you can afford it, and above all things by neglecting the duties. This, beſides making you an object of admiration, will ſerve to put your adverſaries off their guard, who can have no cauſe to fear you as their competitor for the premium.

If you ſhould chance to have ſuch a thing as a Bible or Prayer Book in your rooms, let me recommend it to you to throw it aſide, into ſome obſcure corner. For beſides clearing your room of uſeleſs lumber, you will thus eſcape the ſcoffs and reproaches you might expect to receive from your fellow ſtudents, if they ſaw you religiouſly inclined.

Saluting the Fellows, and keeping your hat off when you ſpeak to, or are near them, is a cuſtom inſtituted by themſelves, when they otherwiſe failed of commanding reſpect; and ſo degrading to a gentleman, that you muſt totally lay it aſide. However if ſome ſurly dogs among the Fellows ſhould inſiſt on this ſhadow of reſpect, take notice that you are not obliged to know them *as Fellows*, except in their academic dreſs; nor to ſalute them (according to the ſtatutes) except within the limits of the College.

Whenever then you meet them without a gown and cap, or out in town, ſtrut by them as fiercely as if you were going to bite their heads off. This will ſhew that you do not regard them a ruſh: and that any former complaiſance was no more than effect of compulſion.

If there are ſome Fellows you diſlike, and from whoſe future reſentment you have nothing to dread; you may, when you are obliged to ſalute them, or when you paſs them by at any time, ſtick out your tongue, and ſet up a loud laugh. This you can the readier do, as it is not a puniſhable offence.

When the puniſhment laid on you for any offence is changed to an exerciſe, and that you are obliged to wait on the Cenſor for one, get leave from him, if you can, to write on a ſubject of your own chuſing; and you will thereby have an opportunity of abuſing thoſe who have puniſhed you; which is the leaſt ſatisfaction you can receive, for the trouble they have put you to.

As it is very probable the Cenſor will not comply, but give you a portion of ſome language to tranſlate into another; you need do no more than write out the firſt language, without any verſion at all, and give it him: for it is ten to one that he never will read it; and if he does, you may ſay you committed a miſtake; which if he obliges you to rectify, you may pay ſome obſcure Scholar or Maſter to do it for you. Or if you do it yourſelf. ſubſtitute, for a verſion, any collection of words that may ſound like the language into which you are to tranſlate the original.

A friend of mine once got from the Cenſor a long paper in the Spectator to tranſlate into Latin: he boldly ſet about it himſelf, and for every word he did not know the Latin of, he coined Latin of his own, reſembling the Engliſh words in ſound as nearly

nearly as poſſible. Thus, for tucker, ruffle, laces, &c. (in the deſcription of a lady's dreſs) he ſet down—*tuckerum*, *rufflum*, *lacia*, &c. And ſurely he was not obliged to find Latin for the names of things that were never known among the ancient Romans.

If your puniſhment, being very large, ſhould happen to be changed into a public declamation, you have a better opportunity than any other, of retorting on thoſe by whom you were obliged to declaim; and at the ſame time of vindicating yourſelf, before your fellow-ſtudents, of the crime laid to your charge.

Whatever your allowances may be, there is no doubt but the greater part of the year you ſtand in need of caſh: pecuniary difficulties indeed, are ſo frequent with the Students of the College, as to become almoſt proverbial. Be careful then to keep up the character you have acquired, which believe me, is no way to your diſadvantage; for you will find people of the firſt fortunes in the kingdom in the ſame ſituation.

As ſoon as you receive your allowance, ſpend it at once, *like a man*: that when it is out, you may have an opportunity of ſhewing your dexterity in ſurmounting the difficulties, you are to lie under for a month, quarter, or half year longer.

When your credit in town is quite exhauſted, when the grocer and dairy woman refuſe to ſupply you with any more of their commodities, you muſt try if you can borrow money from your acquaintances: but in that you have a bad chance of

ſucceeding, as their pockets are generally as empty as your own. If all methods fail you then, you muſt have recourſe to *popping*. Should you be as yet ignorant of the term, an old experienced badgman will not only make you acquainted with it, but execute your buſineſs with ſecrecy and expedition.

While you have a watch, you can never be ſaid to want money; the older then, and the more uſeleſs it is, the better: becauſe if you ſhould never be able to releaſe it from the Uſurer, you ſuffer no loſs; as the principal you received, was probably more than the value of it.

But if on an emergency, you have no watch, try to borrow one from a friend; and if that will not anſwer, ſend ſome of your cloaths: or take your books out and ſell them, either at Templebar Ferry, or the Inns Quay.

Your gown and ſurplice, if they are not too old and tattered, or already diſpoſed of, will ſometimes ſerve as an admirable depoſit.

When every channel, through which you can receive any thing, is ſtopt: you may ſhut yourſelf up in your rooms, and have your commons ſent you. And if you have no cloaths to put on, you can ſtay in bed; by which you will ſave the expence of fire.

A temporary confinement to your rooms, whether it proceeds from extremity of diſtreſs, from diſeaſes contracted in the courſe of diſſipation, or any other cauſe, is often neceſſary and uſeful: particularly ſo, as you may, when you have nothing

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elſe to do, be inclined to read ſome of your examination buſineſs; which otherwiſe you probably would not think of.

Whenever you hear a rap at your door, firſt run to the peephole, which every room in the College is furniſhed with, and if you find the perſon outſide to be a dun, go back again quietly, and let him rap away. Although he durſt not *nab* you in *ſanctified ground*; yet promiſes and excuſes are not only troubleſome, but would certainly cauſe you to be guilty of a falſhood, which is ſinful.

You need not care how much you run in debt with the College: for all that your father muſt pay; and it is very juſt that you ſhould puniſh him for not giving you a larger allowance.

Get then from your Tutor, if you can, an unlimited order, or as much as he will allow you per week, on the Cellar; and be ſure to take it all up as ſo much clear gained: nay when your book is out, as will ſometimes happen, long before its time expires; forge extra orders in your Tutor's name: or if that will not do, get another book like your own, in which nothing has been written; take out of it, the leaves of the ſame week with that in which the laſt ſums were inſerted in your own; then cut out of your own book theſe written leaves, and in their place ſew up the blank ones. Thus, when you hand it to the Clerk in the Cellar, he will not ſuſpect any fraud, and you will receive a double quantity from what was ordered.

From this command over the Cellar, you will derive ſome conſiderable advantages: you can ſtop

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the mouth of your College woman, when ſhe duns you for wages, by ordering her an odd loaf: you can treat your friends to drink as much and as often as they pleaſe: and you will be able to ſupply your acquaintances in town, with as much October as they can make uſe of; in return for which, you will receive a number of invitations that will ſufficiently pay you for what you have given.

When you ſit at commons, if you are a Penſioner, and wiſh for any of the good things at the Fellows table, get ſome Fellow-commoner you are acquainted with to ſend them to you at your own table. Or while the diſhes are a carrying up, catch one of them as the bearer of it paſſes by you, and keep it. This can be very well ſpared from the Fellows and Fellow-commoners.

If the keeper of the tavern you frequent, refuſes to give you any more credit, until your arrears are paid, you may damn him for a pitiful raſcal, and threaten to keep your Fellowſtudents from coming to his houſe. Then for fear of offending your body at large, he will give you what you want.

But if you come about him by gentle means, and keep on good terms with him, it may have a better effect. There was a Fellow-commoner who frequented a Tavern that once ſtood cloſe by the Parliament Houſe; he left his gown to anſwer for his bills with the landlord, who being an old ſtupid ſot, thought he had a good ſecurity, and without ever reckoning the number of bills that were already pinned to it, ſtill added thoſe of each ſuc-

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ceeding night. In the mean time the youth thought proper to retire to the country, but forgot to releaſe his gown.

The Brothel is to ſome the moſt expenſive place of any, that are frequented for public amuſement. But you can get over this difficulty by obſerving the directions I already gave you about bringing girls into your rooms.

Or if you wiſh to viſit theſe nymphs at their places of rendezvous, bilk them as often as you can. They are *fair game*; and any advantage gained over them, or any ſeverity with which they are treated, is not only allowable. and a proof of generalſhip; but will evidently tend to the diſcouragement of vice and ſin.

When you happen to be at any place about town, where you are not known; at a Tavern—Coffee-houſe—or the Theatre; take the ſpeedieſt opportunity of informing thoſe about you, that you belong to the College. This will procure you ſome reſpect and attention, which probably your figure or appearance would never have done.

If you wiſh to live in town, rather than in the College; although it ſhould be attended with more expence, you can nevertheleſs turn it to a good purpoſe. Take lodgings in the neighbourhood of the College, that you may be near your companions. Then go, and tell your Tutor that you live at a great diſtance. At Ranelagh, Arbour-Hill, Dorſet-ſtreet, &c. Your Tutor will then have you marked down, as reſiding at ſuch places, in the different rolls; and you will conſequently be excuſed

cuſed moſt of the duties. This manœuvre will not only prove your great ingenuity, but enable you (if you are obliged to pay your notes out of your allowance) to ſpend more among your comrades: beſides the ſatisfaction of playing ſuch a trick on the Fellows; over whom as lawful enemies, it is your duty to take every advantage.

If your Father, grown tired of ſupporting you in town, and enraged at the report of your idleneſs, and the bills he is obliged to pay on your account, ſhould think proper to ſend for, and keep you in the country, behave in ſuch a manner as to let him ſee that he might as well leave you where you were. If he ſhould lock you up in a room to make you read, you muſt get out directly if you can, or if not, divert yourſelf with reading ſome pleaſant book, or writing bawdy ſongs. Uſe every method to get money, and ſpend it about the country.

When you go up from the country to examinations, you will have money, no doubt; but that is not ſufficient: after you arrive in town, ſend back your ſervant, with the worſt of the horſes, on pretence of your being obliged to make a longer ſtay than you intended, and do not wiſh to be at the expence of keeping a man and horſe ſo long: then take and ſell the horſe that remains with you, and ſend your Father word, that he was ſeized with convulſions, and died.

Whether he believes you or not, it is no great matter; for you have the money to ſport. If he does not believe you, it may turn to advantage—

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it may ſerve ſtill more to confirm him in the opinion, that it is as good for you to ſtay in town, as in the country: and then your wiſhes will be fully gratified.

Take care however, what the conſequence of ſuch a trick as I have recommended, may be; and that muſt partly depend on the ſort of perſon you have to deal with. A friend of mine once ſold his horſe upon coming to town; the ſame night he went, in order to encreaſe his fortune, to a gaming houſe, that then ſtood at the corner of Cranelane in Eſſex-ſtreet, and loſt every farthing of what he had. His Father in the mean time, upon hearing that the horſe died, ſent an order to the perſon who gave him his monthly allowance to ſtop payment for one quarter: and thus cut ſhort from his ſon's finances, ſo much as he thought proper to value the horſe at; which was double what the youngſter got for him.

Previous to the examination, if you think you have not cleverneſs (I do not mean preparation) enough to paſs, ſtay out: but ſend your Father word that you anſwered, and got off very well: let him alſo know the names of the Examiner, and Premium Man of the Diviſion you would have been in; which account you can get from ſome of your claſs-fellows.

Or you may go into the Hall, the firſt morning, and ſtay out after; by which you can with truth ſay, that you were at your examinations. And if it ſhould be diſcovered that you did not attend all the hours, you muſt inform your Father or friends

that you were delayed in ſearching for the perſon who had the care of your gown, that the doors were locked juſt as you came up, and that the Porters would not let you in.

Theſe laſt mentioned practices you may obſerve if you wiſh to get rid of the College, in order that you may be entirely your own maſter, as well as to ſpite your Father for entering you againſt your inclination; who will then be obliged in his own defence, to have your name taken off the books.

But if a premature retreat from the Univerſity would neceſſarily lead you into ſome line of life, wherein you would be deprived of thoſe pleaſures you were accuſtomed to; if the ſecret ſprings of pride and ambition repreſent to you, that to relinquiſh would be diſgraceful, and attributed to a want of parts; and if there ſhould be ſomething waiting for you in the Church; theſe ſeveral motives muſt induce you to hold on, until, after a variety of ſtruggles, you paſs ſo many examinations as will entitle you to a degree: for which I refer you to my advice on that head.

Beſides an academical education, which is conſidered the ground-work in the formation of a fine gentleman, there are many other accompliſhments to be acquired, and ſuch as may prove you to have a knowledge of life and manners.

If you aim at a higher degree of wit, than what you generally meet at the tea and card-table; you will, by attending to the language and converſation of the ſhoeboys, ſailors, the blackguards in the

Upper

Upper Gallery, &c.; be able to lay in an ample fund.

You will ſhortly be eſteemed a man of humour, if you accuſtom yourſelf to play tricks on the porters and badgmen; to carry away unperceived from the rooms of your acquaintances, a gown, book, &c. and return them again with a laugh, after keeping the owners in pain, ſearching for them; to write with chalk or charcoal, bawdy words on the moſt obvious parts of the walls; to ſcratch out the names that are on the doors of the different chambers, or certain letters of a name, ſo as to convert the remainder into ſome laughable word; to call the Freſhmen *Gibs*, whenever you meet them; and many other tricks, which your ready genius will ſuggeſt.

The character of a Buck can be very eaſily acquired, by obſerving the following rules: You muſt at one time dreſs in the pink of faſhion; and at another time appear quite ſlovenly and dirty, which with boots on, and a tremendous cudgel in your fiſt, will not only give you a brave rakiſh appearance, but ſerve as a foil to ſet you off to greater advantage when you dreſs again. Let your gait be erect or ſwaggering, and put on a look of manly ferocity, as if you were ready to knock down every one you meet. Let your gown be old and tattered, ſo as to conſiſt of no more than a few ſtripes: then it will neither be an incumbrance, nor hide any part of your dreſs. Make yourſelf acquainted with all the ſtyliſh oaths, and the manner of expreſſing them; together with the neweſt

and moſt faſhionable toaſts; the former, you can learn at Daly's; the latter, from the Venuſes of the town.

The manners of a Blood are ſo nearly allied to thoſe of a Buck, that almoſt the ſame rules may be obſerved in attaining the character of one, as of the other. The difference is, that although they may be both aſſes in lions ſkins, yet in as much as the one falls ſhort of the other in dreſs, he muſt appear to have gained in ferocity.

To have ſome knowledge of bruiſing, would add much to your accompliſhments: but that cannot be acquired without ſtrength and activity; which requiſites if you poſſeſs, you may improve yourſelf in that ſcience, by practiſing ſometimes at night, with a coalporter or the bully of a Brothel: or, as a friend of mine once did, get a ſkilful ſhoeboy to inſtruct you.

The art of boxing, whatever ſome may think, is by no means contemptible, any more than that of ſword playing; it is evidently leſs dangerous; and you ſee how much it is in vogue with the moſt faſhionable people of a neighbouring kingdom, from which we have received our politeneſs.

The marks of ſcars and wounds, which you may have received in your battles with the Police, will gain you an everlaſting reputation for bravery: the more ſo, as theſe *watchful guardians* of liberty are ſo much more *formidable* than your old watch: and in beating them you may conſider yourſelf as ſtrenuous a patriot as Grattan or Napper Tandy, for

your

your attacks on them are often attended with ſome ſucceſs; *theirs* with none at all.

But *affairs of honour* (that is, ſending and receiving challenges to fight) are, what muſt eſtabliſh your character for heroiſm; for the conducting of which, I give you the following inſtructions. Your firſt care muſt be to appear a complete *fire-eater*, to make every one believe that you would fight until you became a riddle: then you will not be ſo liable to fall in the way of danger as few will venture to meddle with you.

When you receive an inſult from any one, you muſt as a *man of honour* call him out; then for fear of matters coming to an extremity, if you think your antagoniſt a perſon who would make no conceſſion, contrive to have private intelligence ſent to the Sheriff, who will put you both under an arreſt, and of courſe prevent you from fighting. By this means you will appear a man of courage, and run no riſk of loſing your life.

If another calls you out, you muſt try every expedient before you make an apology, which is degrading and diſgraceful: requeſt of your challenger to wait, until you take a degree, which you would be deprived of, if you were known to fight a duel: make the affair ſo common, that it will come to the ears of the Fellows, whoſe interference will put a ſtop to it, &c. All this to preſerve your honour, and your life; the former of which you ſee clearly, cannot be done without the other.

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You may at certain times and places; ſuch as in the Hall at Commons, in the Hiſtorical Society, (if you are a member of it), &c. indulge yourſelf in throwing out invectives againſt any perſons, who do not coincide with you in opinions or principles. If they take no notice of it, you can triumph over them as a victor: and if they do, the worſt that can happen, is an apology on your part.

When a Student ſends you a challenge; you can, if you entertain an inveterate grudge for him, and if at the ſame time you diſregard any opinions the world may form of your courage, have a fair opportunity of ſatiating your malice, by repreſenting his conduct to the Dean or Vice-Provoſt. And if this ſhould not meet the approbation of the lads; it certainly will that of the Fellows, which is much better.

But if your enemy ſhould be cautious of giving you ſuch an advantage over him; you muſt watch until you ſee him commit ſome unlawful act, ſuch as breaking windows, lamps, &c. Then giving information of ſuch outrage to the Dean, will not only accompliſh your end effectually, but ſhew that you have the ſecurity and wellfare of the College at heart.

Contrive to have a ſtrong party among the lads, who will attend you at a call, whenever you want to ſeek reparation for any inſult you might have received, either from a hair-dreſſer or tradeſman, whoſe bills you would not pay; from the keeper of a brothel, whom you ſtrove to bilk: or any other perſons equally incapable of withſtanding your attacks.

Whenever

Whenever you are ruſticated, you can turn what the Board thinks a puniſhment into an advantage. Inſtead of going to the country, as the ſentence denounced againſt you directs, take lodgings in ſome convenient ſtreet, where none of the Fellows will chance to ſee you; and, until the term of your ruſtication is over, ſport about town every night, which you can the more conveniently do as having no duties to attend. Beſides it muſt be a peculiar ſatisfaction to you, to think that you have thus defeated the ſeverity of your perſecutors.

If you ſhould happen to take your name off the books in a pet, or be expelled; you muſt take every opportunity of abuſing the Fellows; get ſome one to write againſt them in any paper that lives by ſcandal and invective. And if you have no fortune, and know not what to do with yourſelf; you may follow the laſt advice I gave the Scholar; or, if you have not even capacity for that, get yourſelf liſted as a private ſoldier.

To the FRESHMEN.

YOU are to conſider your entrance into the Univerſity as equivalent to the taking up of the *Toga virilis* among the Romans: as an immediate tranſition to that manhood, which your little ambition aſpired to long before; and which was probably one of your chief incentives to ſtudy, preparatory to admiſſion. You have therefore a right to aſſume the

the MAN in every reſpect, although your years or perſon ſhould not entitle you to the diſtinction; or even if you were whipped ſo late as a month before at School.

In order to ſupport this character with ſpirit and propriety, you muſt upon your firſt coming to the College, get yourſelf introduced to ſome leading Bloods: this can eaſily be done if you have money enough to ſpend, and depend on it, they will be happy in the acquiſition of ſo promiſing a pupil.

Under ſuch maſters you will ſhortly be inſtructed in all thoſe glorious practices that ſet off our modern Bucks; and initiated into the ſeveral myſteries of Bacchus, Venus, and Mars.

You muſt frequently get drunk, both to ſhew the world that you are not a boy, and to enable yourſelf by practice, to hold out with the reſt of your companions. For you know that he who drops laſt under the table is conſidered the braveſt man.

You muſt attend your conductors through the different Temples of Venus: and whether you are qualified to officiate at the ceremonies of that Goddeſs, or not, it will be neceſſary for you to bear away ſome evident teſtimonies of having done ſo; which, although they ſhould ſubject you to ſome weeks puniſhment, will ſerve as an undoubted proof of manhood: and you may meet the hearty congratulations of your companions, for your extraordinary gallantry.

You muſt have one or more *affairs of honour* on your hands, which may be done either by ſending

ing a challenge, and receiving an apology; fighting a ſham duel; or, if vanity and raſhneſs get the better of your cowardice, a real one. See my advice to the Students at large on this head.

Theſe three laſt mentioned qualifications, drinking, gallantry, and fighting, muſt form the groundwork of all your accompliſhments; as well as eſtabliſh that character which you have ſo ardently ſought after: and which, when once eſtabliſhed, will put you on an equal footing with your inſtructors.

When firſt arrayed in your academic dreſs, I ſuppoſe you were very proud of yourſelf, and frequently ſported your new gown, even beyond thoſe limits preſcribed by the ſtatutes; but one month's experience, I hope, has convinced you that this is an unfaſhionable and ridiculous practice. After it is ſufficiently known that you belong to the College, never wear your gown but on duty; and as that will probably be very ſeldom, you muſt contrive ſome other method of hacking it out, ſo as to give you the appearance of an old ſtander. You can let it ſweep the ground after you like a lady's train; cut moſt of the taſſels off; and twiſting it frequently like a rope, pelt it againſt every corner you meet. By this means you will probably paſs for a ſophiſter; and avoid that reproachful term *Gib*, ſo conſtantly applied to young Freſhmen.

Should you, in obedience to the dictates of your Tutor, have attended any College duties after your admiſſion; you muſt, as ſoon as that veneration ceaſes, which was excited by novelty, clearly per-

ceive, that ſuch attendance is not only unneceſſary labour, but is unbecoming a young fellow of your faſhion and ſpirit, as if you were to lay aſide your preſent dreſs for that of a grave Divine or Quaker. Therefore, if you wiſh to have yourſelf excuſed, you may follow the directions I have already given to that purpoſe.

It is very probable, however, that you do not regard what puniſhments you may incur; particularly ſo, as your father, not having time to hear of your extravagance, has not yet begun to give you a ſtinted allowance; you need not then be at the trouble of getting yourſelf excuſed the duties. Beſides manifeſting an open and avowed contempt for the entire bulk of muſty academic rules, will ſerve as much as any other circumſtance, to exalt your reputation for bravery.

As ſoon therefore as poſſible, take out rooms in the College, for this reaſon—that you will have an opportunity of playing many pranks, which you could not in a lodging in town; and as for any extraordinary confinement, there is nothing to enforce it but pecuniary fines, which as I already obſerved, you do not value.

In theſe rooms, you can have as many drinking parties as you pleaſe, without the leaſt interruption; and may, at ſuch times, with the aſſiſtance of your gueſts, perform a number of pleaſant frolics, that will ſeem no more than the wild and lively ſallies of generous youth.

At certain intervals of drinking, you may, by way of relaxation, divert yourſelves with wreſtling, tripping,

tripping, trying the ſtrength of your new chairs, by piling them together and leaping over them; ſetting up frequent ſhouts; throwing at a bottle or decanter, in order to become good markſmen; drinking out of, and burning your hats, &c.

At another time you can call all the badgmen one after another, on pretence of ſending them about particular buſineſs; and when the firſt comes, let one of you, while another is holding him in converſation, ſquirt water into his face; let another pull off and kick about his hat and wig; and a third trip up his heels and tumble him down ſtairs. Thus when you have played them all this trick round, you will enjoy the higheſt fun among yourſelves in talking with exultation over your adventure.

If theſe old rogues will at length refuſe to come near you, you muſt ſhift your ſcene to other rooms where they will attend, when they do not ſuſpect who calls them; or make them come under your windows, and while you are pretending to give them ſome directions, a large quantity of water muſt be privately and on a ſudden thrown out, ſo as to fall plump on their heads. This, beſides puniſhing them for their ſtiffneſs and ſtupidity, will create a great deal of mirth and entertainment.

You ſhould likewiſe have a great number of powder crackers, which after nightfall you can light and fling from your own or the lobby windows into the courts, where they will make a great report and cauſe a great alarm, particularly to the

Fellows, who will be enraged when they cannot find out by whom they were thrown.

You may ſometimes break up your parties of an evening before you get quite drunk: then let you and your companions ſally forth into the ſtreets, link together abreaſt, and keep the flags from every one you meet. This will ſhew the people that you are men of true heroiſm.

Or if night-roll ſhould be over, and the gate ſhut before you have done drinking, you need not heſitate a moment at going out; the puniſhment is only ten ſhillings, and the offence a further proof of the contempt in which you hold the College rules. Being all of you thus *ripe for ſport*, you will find numberleſs opportunities of improving thoſe talents by which you have endeavoured to become ſo conſpicuous.

Kick about all the paper lanthorns at the different oyſter cellars and fruit women's ſtands, as you paſs along; tumble into the kennel or down the ſteps of a cellar, any fellow who will not inſtantly clear the way for you: ſlip into the brothels and break the windows or furniture, if you find the people in them impertinent; or reel to the Theatre and converſe with the nymphs in the middle, or join the orators in the upper gallery.

Other nights, when you have a good party, and are in *good order*, you may enter on ſome greater ſcene of action. Being furniſhed with proper bludgeons and ſwords, you may venture to attack two or three police-men, if you ſee them together; or knock them down ſingly at their ſtands. It will be

be fine ſport to ſweat any fellow you meet walking by himſelf. And if you could find out the butcher's boys of Caſtlemarket, you might have a pleaſant rencountre with them.

If you have neither ſize nor ſtrength to enter into the heat of action, you may ſometimes ſerve as a Jackall to your companions: keep ſcampering on before them, and as ſoon as you overtake any fellow alone, make a trip at him, and run back directly after; ſo that when he turns about to ſeek ſatisfaction, he will find himſelf in the hands of perſons he little expected, while you are in the rear of your comrades out of danger.

As it is not to be ſuppoſed that you can always be engaged in boiſterous adventures, you muſt frequently, to keep yourſelf employed, practiſe other amuſements of a more eaſy and harmleſs kind; which as well as every thing elſe will ſerve to diſplay your talents.

While you and your claſs-fellows are running through the Courts or Park, you may among other pleaſant tricks divert yourſelves by pelting your gowns at each other. This will moreover have another good effect—that of wearing out your gowns, which I already repreſented to you the neceſſity of doing.

When you ſit at lectures or examinations, be ſure to cut the taſſels off as many gowns as are within your reach, which the owners might not have been ſufficiently careful of doing. At the ſame time, in order to paſſaway the tedious hour, while the Lecturer or Examiner is at another part

of

of the claſs, you muſt cut your name on the table, together with any obſcene words that occur to you: by which you will tranſmit your memory to ſucceeding claſſes, and give a teſtimony of your genius.

When you ſit at commons, you will have ſome choice opportunities of ſhewing your dexterity. Firſt—you muſt learn to uſe your knife and fork with expedition, both to ſave your hands and fingers from being cut by thoſe of others, and to take the beſt bits of the joint before they are gone. You muſt watch when any vegetables are laid on the table, and take as much of them as the rapacity of the other Freſhmen will permit you to do. If you have any ſauce with your meat, ſpill as much of it as you can ſpare on the cloth, to prevent the Hall-maid from laying the ſame before you another day. As you began your dinner voraciouſly, you will no doubt have done very ſoon: then to paſs the time away until grace is ſaid, (unleſs you wiſh to ſhew your contempt for that ceremony by going out before it is performed) take the potatoes which you ſnatched before dinner and have not uſed, and pelt them at the Porters; puſh the drinking mugs off the table ſo that they may fall, as if by miſtake, and be broken. Make a hole with your knife and fork in the middle of your trencher, or take it, and as many more as you can find around you, and ſmaſh them againſt your knee. While the Scholar is ſaying grace, make as great a noiſe and buſtle as you can, to ſave him,

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if he ſhould not know the grace, from being detected and puniſhed by the Senior of the Hall, &c.

As you go up or down to your own or any other perſon's rooms, ſtamp with force on every ſtep of the ſtairs, ſo as to make a great noiſe, and give a thundering rap at every door you paſs by, or put your mouth to each key-hole and ſet up a loud Hilloa. This will certainly attract the attention of the lads towards you.

When you hear yourſelf called *Gib* at any time as you walk through the Courts, take up a ſtone directly and fling it at the window from whence the voice iſſued. It is very fit that when you are inſulted, you ſhould have ſatisfaction.

After nightfall, whenever you hear any one call *boy* from his windows, if no Badgman anſwers, baul out *here*; and as often as he calls again, do you repeat your anſwer. This will keep him from growing too impatient until a Badgman arrives.

When a hack coach ſtops at any building in the College, get up on the box and drive it about the Courts. Or if you are fond of the amuſement, let your companions of an evening cram into a coach, take you the whip from the driver, get up into his place and cut away through the town. Nothing was more common among gentlemen of antient times, than coach-driving; Witneſs Automedon, and many others, whoſe names you meet with in Homer. The ſame cuſtom was revived ſome years ago, by the nobility and gentry of London. Beſides, at ſome time or other of your life, you may find it uſeful to know how to drive,

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in caſe your coachman fell ſick, or got drunk on a journey.

After you come into the College at night from a drinking party in town, you can, if you are inclined for ſport, break a few lamps, in parts of the Square where the Porter on the watch may not ſee you: and when you get into your chambers, if you do not wiſh immediately to go to bed; you may make the poker red hot in the fire, and bore holes with it through the floor, or divert yourſelf, until you are inclined for ſleep, with any other trick equally innocent.

Beſides the obſcene words and bawdy monoſyllables which you generally cut on the doors, and inſcribe on the walls; you can likewiſe abuſe any of the Fellows who have been ſevere on you, by putting the epithet *raſcal* after his name—G-d d—n before it, &c.

It is not ſufficient that you are idle yourſelf, but you muſt keep every one of your acquaintances idle alſo. Therefore if any humdrum Fellow among them, ſhould ſhut himſelf up with his books, and refuſe to join your parties, you muſt peſter him with conſtant interruptions; thump at his door until he lets you in, and then make ſuch a noiſe as will prevent him from reading a word. If he ſhould not open the door for you, change your rap, or give a ſingle one, by which he will think that his College-woman or ſervant is outſide; ſo you will get in and no thanks to him, &c.

Remember that without curſing and ſwearing you cannot ſupport your character with any ſort of decorum.

decorum. Oaths are not only lively ſymptoms of bravery and ſpirit; but ſerve as expletives to fill up the chaſms of converſation: particularly when you are at a loſs to know what to ſay, as will often be the caſe.

If you ſhould ever attend a lecture, you may ſay, (and with truth too) when you are not able to anſwer any queſtion you are aſked, that you did not know where the lecture began, and conſequently could not be prepared.

If you have a fortune, or the appearance of one, which is the ſame, you may employ ſome indigent Scholar or Maſter to be your private Tutor, in order to help you out with an examination. And as it is very probable that any inſtructions he gives you will be thrown away; you need not much care how or when you pay him; ſeeing that you received no value for what you are to give.

I do not ſuppoſe that you have ſo much reflection, as to be any way concerned at your idleneſs. If you have, you muſt take notice that you are not obliged to put in more than one examination in the year, which is ſufficient to ſave your claſs. Moreover you do not get credit for any examination you anſwer until you commence Sophiſter. Therefore, beſides the world of labour you will ſave by ſtaying out every one except the limited number, you have ſtill a further inducement to do ſo—that of ſpiting the Fellows, by ſhewing, that nothing but downright neceſſity could oblige you to adhere to any of their inſtitutions.

Should your Father at any time, upon the repreſentation of your Tutor, take you to taſk about your idleneſs; you may ſay that your health and conſtitution would be injured by hard ſtudy. And indeed, it is not to be expected that you can rake, watch, drink, and read at the ſame time.

If you have a tender Mother, ſhe will not only take your part, but ſend you an odd purſe unknown to your Father.

After you drop two or three claſſes, you may get your name ſtruck off the books, and go where you pleaſe, after having taken a ſurfeit of the College and diſſipation.

To the SOPHISTERS.

WHY you have acquired the name of Sophiſter, I can find no other reaſon, except that by this time you are ſuppoſed to be ſkilled in all the *arts* you have been learning ſince your firſt entrance into the Univerſity. You muſt now lay aſide the boyiſh levity and unthinking pertneſs of a Freſhman. You muſt aſſume a ſtiffneſs and petulance that may ſeem the reſult of experience. And whether the price you gave for that experience be greater than the advantages to be derived from it: or whether you are thereby incapacitated from purſuing the ſame ſteps through which you acquired it: you can nevertheleſs profit materially by it. You can make yourſelf ſome compenſation, for the hardſhips and loſſes you ſuſtained, by practiſing the ſame

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arts on others, with which you were duped yourſelf, when a Freſhman.

Under you as an experienced veteran, the Freſhmen will joyfully enliſt themſelves; and it is your fault, if you do not amply reward yourſelf for your pains in inſtructing them, while their purſes are full with money, and their heads with giddineſs and intoxication. And ſurely it is more fit that the overplus of their finances ſhould fall to you than to the keepers of the Brothel.

Do not imagine that I am recommending to you any thing diſhonourable: nothing is more common with *Men of Honour*, than that of being treated at the expence of their friends, and borrowing ſmall ſums of money, and forgetting to return them. The latter is a proof that their attention is taken up with ſomething elſe beſides *trifles*.

If you ſhould wiſh to have yourſelf propoſed for admiſſion into the Hiſtorical Society, you had better firſt conſider, whether you are an object of univerſal deteſtation with its members; that you may not undergo the diſgrace of their unanimous rejection. But if you have any chance of ſucceeding, ſtill perſevere, ſuppoſe you were rejected twenty times, that when you get in, you may have it in your power to ſtir up ſome trouble among them, and give a black bean to every one who ſhould ever after be propoſed, as a retaliation for the treatment you met with yourſelf.

Take care not to abuſe the indulgence you have received with reſpect to Chapels, by attending a greater number than what is required of you;

which would certainly be *tranſgreſſing* the bounds of your duty. It is ſtrange, indeed, to conceive how a Sophiſter ſhould ſtand in need of leſs devotion than a Freſhman; but I believe your venerable lawgivers were willing to leſſen the ſeverity of your religious diſcipline from a ſuppoſition that when Freſhmen you were in your novitiate and ſtate of probation; and conſequently laid in a ſufficient ſtock of ſanctity to carry you the remainder of your time through the College.

As the principal part of your ſtudy while a Junior Sophiſter conſiſts of natural philoſophy; you can enlarge your ſpeculations in that ſcience, by the peruſal of Ariſtotle's Maſter-Piece, Rocheſter's Works, and many other books which you will find fellows hawking about the gate of an evening.

When you become a Senior Sophiſter, you can convert your courſe of Morality (if you ever read any of it) to a very uſeful purpoſe: it will furniſh you with new ideas of liberty and independence, which you may reduce to practice by braving and diſputing with the Fellows; or damning the Provoſt and his party; and it will ripen your inclinations to deiſm, when you make it appear that morality can exiſt ſeparate from religion, and that religion can anſwer none of the purpoſes of life. In theſe ſentiments you may improve yourſelf by the writings of Bolingbrook, Cheſterfield, Hume, &c. This I only recommend to thoſe few among you who ſtudy any at all.

When you happen any week to be appointed Morum, you will have a good opportunity of vexing

ing thoſe Students you diſlike, by returning them in your liſt. Or if you ſhould forget to make out your liſt until the very evening of corrections, think of ſix lads who are any way obnoxious to the reſt, and ſet them down for not wearing gowns or bands. There is no doubt but that ſome, if not the greateſt part of the week, they were guilty of the offence; therefore it is no matter whether you ſaw them in the actual commiſſion of it or not.

You are a happy fellow if you can get over the number of examinations that are neceſſary to obtain a degree; for doing this, ſee my inſtructions to the Students at large. Suppoſe you ſtay a year or two extraordinary, it will be a proof of your great attachment to *Old Alma*; and it may ſerve as a ſtrong recommendation to your getting into the Church, when it is conſidered how long you were qualifying yourſelf: like young Phyſicians who come home with a degree of eclat proportioned to the length of time they ſpent abroad.

To the CANDIDATE BACHELORS.

ALTHOUGH you have weathered ſo many hard gales of fortune—conſtantly evaded the hardſhips of ſtudy—worked on the clemency, and combated the rancour of different examiners—and held out until your race was ended;—you have ſtill ſome material difficulties to ſurmount, and which will require the niceſt exertion of thoſe abilities you found ſo uſeful on many former occaſions. I mean

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the payment of your debts. Do not imagine that by *payment* I underſtand legal retribution: for that, as well as being impolitic, would in all likelihood be impracticable.

As ſoon as your laſt examination of all is over, retire to the country until the time of commenceing, that you may not be peſtered by duns: then when you come to town keep yourſelf ſnug in the rooms of a friend, until the very hour before you go into the Hall, when you may ſlip in, and probably obtain your degree before any of your creditors could think of ſtopping it.

Nothing was more anxiouſly deſired by heroes of old, than to have their fame and actions recorded: if you have the ſame wiſh, you may be certain, that leaving your name on your creditors books, will accompliſh it more effectually than any other circumſtance. For your name and memory will live as long as your grocer, College-woman, hair-dreſſer, waſher-woman, &c. &c. &c.

As you are obliged as well as other uſeleſs forms to go through that of diſputing before the Proctor; you muſt pay ſome *grinder* or *chopper* of Logic from among the Scholars or Maſters, to make out your ſyllogiſms. As to your themes or declamations, you may pick your Latin ones out of Selectæ or Tully; your Greek from Xenophon's Cyropede or Memorables. It is no matter whether you underſtand the language or not, or how little they are to the purpoſe: for you may repeat them over ſo indiſtinctly as not to let the Proctor underſtand what you are ſaying; and after he takes them from

from you, it is probable they never will undergo another reading.

As ſoon as you get your Teſtimonium after graduating, you are no longer ſubject to the juriſdiction of the College. Then you have a fair opportunity of taking revenge, for any injuries you ever received either in College or in town: after which, you can ſet off to your own country, where you will never more be heard of.

Having conducted you ſo far, from your firſt coming to the Univerſity; I muſt, before I take my leave of you, give you a hint or two relative to the manner you are to diſpoſe of yourſelf for life. As you may not have abilities or inclination to enter on the ſtudy of Law or Phyſic, your beſt plan is certainly to get into the Church, where your ignorance will never be diſcovered, and where nothing more is neceſſary than a bold Stentorian voice, and knowing how to read without ſtopping. The Church moreover will ſerve as an aſylum for paſt, and a ſanction for future iniquity.

But if you diſlike the Church on account of having no intereſt in it, and are poſſeſſed of any property, enter your name at the Temple, and idle about London until the terms of your attendance are over; then you can be ſworn, and *have the name of*, a Barriſter. Or take out a commiſſion in ſome regiment that will not be likely to go to war, where you will live at eaſe; and the accounts of your adventures when at College, will be as great a ſource of entertainment, as any deſcriptions of ſieges or battles given by the moſt experienced veterans.

To the Maſters of Arts being Reſident.

IF you have not arrived at the ſummit of your wiſhes, you certainly have at that of your honours. You have not only *Mr.* prefixed to your name, like the Fellows; but may ſometimes paſs for, and be ſaluted as a Fellow, by the Freſhmen who have not been long enough in College to know you.

In as much as you remain behind your own, and every ſucceeding claſs, you are like the ſediment that lies in the bottom of a veſſel after the liquor has evaporated; or you reſemble thoſe animals ſaid to be produced from the ſcum of the Nile, after the overflowing waters had ſubſided; and afterwards lurked or hovered round the place of their *formation*.

As the liberty of examining in the Hall with the Fellows, is what procures you all your honour and conſequence; ſo you muſt from the ſame ſource derive your profit and ſupport. And indeed beſides other pleaſing circumſtances, it muſt afford you an extraordinary ſatisfaction to ſee, of an examination morning before the rolls are divided, four or five diviſions gaping with hopes of having you as their Examiner, and to find what joy is diffuſed over that one to which you are appointed.

Your manner at examinations muſt be quite the reverſe of that of the Fellows. While *they* proceed with the higheſt degree of harſhneſs and ſeverity, you muſt always continue in the oppoſite extreme, particularly to young gentlemen of fortune;

tune; for this good reaſon, that you will by an exerciſe of indulgence, have a chance of being employed as their private Tutor.

Contrive always to have a diviſion of Fellow-commoners, pick out from among them, *as many* as are men of rank and fortune (for I am very far from ſuppoſing that they are all ſo) and put ſuch queſtions to them as they will find but little difficulty in anſwering: or take them in (ſuppoſe they deſerve no better judgment than *Satis* or *Mediocriter*) as competitors for the premium. This will be paying them a moſt flattering compliment, and you may feel the good effects of it.

Should any private pupil of your own happen to be a candidate for the premium, you can eaſily bring him off victorious: he is already acquainted with all your queſtions; and his ſucceſs will be attributed to your excellence in teaching.

Beſides what you have in your power as an Examiner, your rank in the College will be a further inducement to lads to become your pupils. Thus, if there ſhould be a Fellow-commoner whom his parents entered in the firſt rank of gentlemen, in order to throw a gloſs over the diſgrace or obſcurity that attended his birth; he will wiſh ſtill more to ſtrengthen his precarious conſequence, by having you as his private Tutor.

Should you, from ignorance or forgetfulneſs, be at a ſtand in examining, you ought to have a contraction with queſtion and anſwer, always in your pocket, out of which you can every now and then ſteal a peep.

In examining lads of a poorer kind, you will have no occaſion to uſe that forbearance or indulgence you would with others; for conſider that *their* future exiſtence muſt depend on their learning; which men of fortune ſtand in no need of at all.

In order to impreſs people with a greater idea of your learning, you muſt always keep up the appearance of reading for Fellowſhips, ſuppoſe you never go in, which I believe you have prudence enough to avoid.

If you are in orders, you will, in your turn with the Fellows, be appointed to do duty in the Chapel. Then for that week you are reader, you muſt take care to put off any engagement you ſhould happen to be under to dinner, in town, in order to enjoy the full benefit of the commons you get for your week's trouble, and have the honour of dining at the Fellows' table at the ſame time.

You muſt pay the greateſt deference and attention, and make yourſelf as uſeful to the Fellows as poſſible. There are many ways in which they can ſerve you, in procuring you private pupils, &c.

But your beſt plan would be to fall in with ſome young fellow of great fortune and intereſt, whom you may ſo attach to you by obſequiouſneſs, inſinuation, flattering his follies, and humouring his pleaſures, that he will at length provide for you in the Church, or ſome other place.

If you have neither art or cleverneſs to do any of theſe things, you may hack away all your life as you are, floating on the bubble that juſt *ſupports* you;

you; and the ſubmiſſive deference of the young Freſhmen will be a comfortable recompence for your poverty.

To the BURSAR.

AS a Senior Fellow, you have been already deſired to take every care of yourſelf; I now recommend it to you as a man entruſted with the care of the moſt weighty and important affairs in the College, not only to be doubly tender of your perſon, but to reward yourſelf in the moſt liberal manner for your trouble and ſervices.

A daily attendance at College until four in the afternoon, ſo unjuſtly required of you, would certainly, from the hardſhip of ſuch a duty, be breaking through thoſe injunctions I have juſt given you. However, you muſt keep up the appearance of being always there at the ſtated hours, by accuſtoming yourſelf not to open the door for thoſe who call at your chambers, when you *are* in them: ſo that at other times when you *are not*, they will think you employed in matters of ſuch conſequence relative to the College, as not to be able to attend to their rapping.

Conſider moreover, that there is always at the time of commons, a Senior in the Hall, to whom every complaint of bad meat, bad beer, &c. can be made.

Let the whole weight of your accounts fall on the Clerk of the Cellar, who, independent of you, can be ſo circumſtanced, as to have no cauſe whatever to repine at his trouble. As for any you may be at yourſelf, it will be amply made up for by gain; which ſmooths the path through every difficulty.

To the SENIOR LECTURER.

WHEN young gentlemen come to you to be examined for entrance, you muſt lay aſide all your ſeverity before them, as being ſtrangers. Your examining them is nothing more than a matter of form; therefore it is of no conſequence to you how they anſwer. And ſhould they be as ignorant of the books you put into their hands, as when they firſt went to ſchool, you muſt not attempt to refuſe them admittance: for that, beſides giving offence, would be depriving yourſelf of the emoluments you receive, as fees of admiſſion. Beſides they will themſelves feel the effects of their ignorance and vanity; when, in the courſe of a year or two, they muſt of neceſſity take their names off the books.

There have been ſome rare inſtances of Senior Lecturers not taking any fees from poor lads upon their admiſſion*. I believe it is unneceſſary to

* Among the other *cenſurable acts* of the late Doctor U——r, *this* was one.

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point out to you the folly and impropriety of ſuch a practice; by which you would do an injuſtice to yourſelf, eſtabliſh a pernicious precedent, and render your Univerſity (whoſe honour you are bound to ſupport) more free of acceſs to thoſe *dregs* that flow on you, in ſuch frequency and abundance.

Your Roll-keeper's place is a ſnug ten pounds a year to him. For that bounty he is wholely indebted to your choice. Therefore if ever he becomes a Scholar, you have a fair claim on him for his intereſt and ſupport in ſtrengthening whatever party you belong to.

If, while you are indulging yourſelf in the luxuries of retirement, or in the excurſions of pleaſure, a quarterly examination, or any other buſineſs requiring your immediate preſence, ſhould come on; you can get a friend among your brethren of the Board, to do the duty for you. It is no matter whether he underſtands it or not; your Roll-keeper, the Head Porter, or the Clerk of the Cellar may help to ſet him right.

To the CENSOR.

AS your office chiefly conſiſts in determining and giving out thoſe exerciſes into which the Board may ſometimes think proper to convert pecuniary puniſhments; and as there is the ſame trouble in giving a large or a ſmall portion, you ought, both for the honour of the College, for the prevention of

of offences, and encouragement of learning, to aſſign ſuch a quantity to each delinquent as will keep them employed for ſome days.

When you give an exerciſe, let it be generally ſome part of an Engliſh book to be tranſlated into Latin. It matters not how ſtupid or unintereſting it may be. But never give a ſubject for a compoſition, as that in the hands of a youth of genius might contain ſome pointed reflections on your body or yourſelf. Obſerve how Peregrine Pickle on a ſimilar occaſion lampooned his tutor. The ſtory, although delivered as a romance, is certainly founded on fact.

A Student was puniſhed a few years ago for eating ſome of the tarts that were intended for the Fellows' table. The Board ordered that he ſhould receive a ſwinging exerciſe; and the Cenſor with more, I think, of the levity of a humoriſt than the ſolemnity of a Fellow, gave him as a ſubject to write on, the line out of Horace's deſcription of Naſidienus's ſupper—*Ridiculus totas ſimul abſorbere placentas.*—By this he not only deſcended to an unuſual familiarity, but left an open for ſuch an attack as I already obſerved ſhould be guarded againſt.

Take care that the exerciſes be regularly returned to you; for although you ſhould never read a word of them yourſelf, yet you muſt not let others know that; beſides any omiſſion of the kind would be a failure of that reſpect which is due to your office.

To the ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

ALTHOUGH your principal buſineſs conſiſts in rubbing the duſt off the books; ſtill you are to conſider yourſelf as one of thoſe who preſerve and immortalize the glory of the antients; and that your conſequence is proportionably augmented by this, or any other office you may be inveſted with.

It is reported that a certain Fellow, who held more offices at the ſame time than uſually fall to the lot of one, was ſo pleaſed with his imaginary elevation, that he uſed to ſay to thoſe he thought unacquainted with the number of his honours, "If you have any buſineſs with the Junior Dean, Procenſor, Lecturer, Deputy Librarian, *&c.* come to me."

You may look on yourſelf as Librarian altogether, as the Senior Fellow who is called by that name, (in order to have ſome plauſible pretext of adding ſtill more to his ſwoln income) ſeldom or never attends.

You will often be ſent to, or waited on, by Undergraduates for permiſſion to introduce ſtrangers into the library. You then will have an opportunity, if you diſlike them, of ſhewing your reſentment by a refuſal; if otherwiſe, you muſt make your compliance with their requeſt appear an extraordinary compliment.

Walk frequently through the library, either to meet ſome courteous ſalutation; or to watch and puniſh ſuch Students as preſume to come there, without every part of their academic dreſs.

To the JUNIOR PROCTOR.

WHEN the candidates for degrees come before you to diſpute, if there ſhould be the ſmalleſt error in the form of the ſyllogiſms, ſend them away to have it rectified. This will ſhew that you have ſome authority and conſequence. But take care not to repeat it ſo often as to make the candidates give up graduating until your year is expired, for that would deprive you of ſome conſiderable perquiſites. Beſides, you may clearly perceive that if you turned them off twenty times in a day, they would not come back a bit the wiſer, or more learned.

This ſeverity you muſt by no means uſe to thoſe who ſubſcribe to you. When *they* have done repeating their ſyllogiſms, ſuppoſe they know no more of them than Arabic, you muſt ſay, *Very well.* Never examine their Latin compoſitions, in order to correct the badneſs of the language, for that would be endleſs work; nor ſeem to attend to them when they ſtand up to their Greek themes; for ſo far from underſtanding, in all probability they will not be able to read them.

You ought to prevent the Senior Proctor from encroaching too much on your perquiſites; it is you that have all the trouble, and he, as a Senior Fellow, has enough of money already.

Take care that your own fees be the firſt of his debts that the candidate pays.

To the JUNIOR DEAN.

YOUR office being attended with the greateſt labour and the leaſt profit of any in the College, which are filled by the Fellows, it is but reaſonable and fair that you ſhould make yourſelf ſome compenſation by a proper exerciſe of your power; which is extenſive and incontroulable.

Upon your firſt appearance after being appointed, which is in the Hall at night-roll, you muſt carefully obſerve, as the omens of your future adminiſtration, what marks of applauſe you receive, and by whom given. By this means you can judge of the different ſentiments of the lads towards you, and treat them accordingly for the year.

As *Magiſter Morum*, as Inſpector and Reclaimer of Morals, it is to be ſuppoſed that your time is ſo taken up with thoſe of others as not to be able to attend to your own. Therefore while you are employed in puniſhing the impiety, intemperance, *&c.* of the Students, you will not only be excuſable in overlooking them in yourſelf, but ſhew that you prefer public to private good.

You are generally an object of envy to ſome, and of hatred to all the Students. And as it is very hard that a man ſhould be hated without cauſe, you muſt puniſh every offender in the moſt rigorous and exemplary manner, whether the meaſure of the puniſhment is adequate to the offence or not. That will be rectified at the Board, where your care and attention muſt be applauded.

You ought however to make ſome diſtinction between thoſe of your own and the oppoſite party, between your favourites and others. And you have it in your power to protect a friend, if he ſhould happen to get into any dangerous ſcrape: An inſtance of this kind happened a few years ago, when there was a dreadful battle fought one night between the Students and the Watch. The Dean caught his friend (who was alſo his nameſake) fighting away *fuſtibus et unguibus*, like a young maſtiff; he made him retire, and paſſed him over in his return of the rioters at the next Board. I ſuppoſe that the Dean, actuated by a motive of generoſity, thought it a pity that a young fellow who behaved ſo ſtout ſhould be puniſhed.

Chapels and night-roll are the conſtant channels by which you can drain the purſes of the Students; beſides numberleſs other accidental ones. And although your oath of office obliges you to execute that duty punctually, you have ſtill further inducement, namely, your wiſhes to promote the Chriſtian religion, by perſecuting its enemies; and to ſerve the College, by encreaſing its revenues; which you will, one of thoſe days when you get to be a Senior Fellow, participate in the ſweets of.

When you obſerve any Students who, after having anſwered a ſufficient number of nights in the Hall, return themſelves the remainder of the week at the gate, as being in the houſe, take care to find an opportunity of puniſhing them in ſome other way; for it is not paying you the proper reſpect when a great number does not attend you every night in the Hall.

Some

Some nights you muſt find it very diſagreeable to be dragged away from your company or bottle to attend night-roll: in that caſe, you need not much mind keeping the porters and lads in the Hall before you arrive for a quarter after the bell ſtops; the latter may divert themſelves leaping-over the tables and pelting at the branch, while you will appear a man of conſequence in having ſuch a number waiting for you.

Get a maſter to attend for you any night it is not *convenient* for you to go into the Hall yourſelf. Theſe gentlemen you will not only find ſufficiently numerous, but ready to oblige you upon every occaſion.

While you ſtand waiting until the roll is called, your vigilance muſt be very trifling if you cannot lay on half a ſcore puniſhments at leaſt, either for want of bands, wearing boots, or any other offence equally heinous.

You muſt endeavour to render the duties of your office as numerous and as difficult as you can; even trifles muſt be regarded with the ſtricteſt ſeverity. This will be correcting and improving on the conduct of your predeceſſor, and giving a proper example to your ſucceſſor. You need not fear that you are creating trouble for yourſelf at any future time; for in all probability it never will come to your turn to bear the office again.

When your year is ended, get ſome one to attend for you the laſt night in the Hall; at leaſt do not attempt to go there yourſelf; by which you will eſcape the hiſſes, or probably ſomething worſe, that you might receive from the lads.

To the JUNIOR LECTURERS.

IF your province is to teach Hebrew, Greek, Divinity, *&c.* your labour is not very great, as you are not obliged to be up at an unſeaſonable hour in the morning; and as few, or none at all, attend you on the days appointed for the lectures: But to be dragged out of your warm bed, and from the arms of your wife or miſtreſs, at ſix o'clock of a winter's morning, is the ſhockingeſt hardſhip that a Junior Fellow can poſſibly be ſubject to. I would not have you therefore expoſe your precious body to the inclemencies of cold, but leave your duty to be performed by ſome other lecturer, who, after having done with his own claſs, will examine yours, which probably will be no way concerned at your abſence.

When you mark down the weekly puniſhments on your rolls (unleſs you wiſh to rid yourſelf of that trouble by leaving it to your Roll-keeper) make no diſtinction between thoſe that have abſented themſelves from idleneſs, and thoſe who are ſick or in the country. That will be ſettled at the Board.

Take care to make the gift of your rolls, conditions of preſent ſervices, and *future attachment*. Your Roll-keeper muſt make out a weekly liſt of all your pupils who are puniſhed, *&c.* By this means the ſcanty pay which is given to them by the College, and which you can neither alter nor with-hold, will anſwer many uſeful purpoſes of your own.

To the CLERKS of the BUTTERY.

AS yours is conſidered no other than a ſine-cure place, you ought yourſelf to make it ſo in reality; and therefore you need not give yourſelf any other concern in the exerciſe of your office, except that of ſtudying by what humiliations you can ſerve, and encreaſe in favour with him who has conferred ſuch a benefit on you.

Indeed the only trouble you have is to tranſcribe the names every week on the Buttery Books, and to enter down the puniſhments, as the Dean reads them out at corrections; the former of which can be done, for a very trifling reward, by ſome wretch or other who can write; in the latter you may get, in your abſence or avocations, ſome ſcholar of your acquaintance to officiate for you.

As you have in your official department ſo little to do, you cannot expect that I ſhould be very copious in my advice. I refer you therefore to that already given to the Scholars, the number of which *motley crew* you help to fill.

To the ROLL-KEEPERS.

THE firſt of your order are thoſe four Scholars who have the care of Chapel and Night-rolls; in which department you have a great deal in your power; ſuch as marking your friends as having attended Chapel, whenever they are abſent, *&c.*

When

When you call the roll at night, pronounce the names in ſuch an inarticulate manner as to render them hardly diſtinguiſhable. This will make the lads be more attentive to you.

Take care to uſe, to the fulleſt extent, that liberty you have of going out after Night-roll.—— Thoſe whom you have obliged by ſaving their puniſhments will, at ſuch times, have you in their parties, where you can be free of expence.

You who take care of the Senior Lecturers' Rolls have alſo ſomething in your power. If, at the eve of an examination, any friend of yours would wiſh to eſcape a particular examiner, you can remove his name on the roll, to ſuch a diſtance, as to place him in a diviſion which, upon a due calculation, will not be likely to fall to the Examiner he dreads.

As it is the cuſtom with Candidates for Scholarſhips to enter their names in the Porter's Lodge, previous to their examinations; and as it ſometimes happens, that waggiſh Students write down along with them, for fun, a number of fictitious and blackguard names, ſuch as *Paddy Oughy*, *Timmy Noggy*, &c. you muſt return every one of theſe, together with the real ones in your liſt, to the Senior Lecturer, or Vice-provoſt. It is not your buſineſs to know whether they belong to the College or not; and they will create both confuſion and mirth among the Examiners.

When you read out the judgments after a public examination, you muſt always take care to pronounce the beſt you can think of for your friends.

This

This is a harmleſs fraud, and it will ſave the reputation of many, whoſe acquaintances come in order to hear how they ſucceeded.

If you have rolls belonging to other Lecturers, ſuch as Divinity, Greek, Morning, &c. you can, if the Lecturer does not attend, or if there are a great many Students preſent, mark as many as you pleaſe without any danger of detection.

If you have the roll of your own claſs, be ſure to do yourſelf juſtice; for although there may have been many lectures which you did not attend; ſtill there was ſome one in your ſtead, to call the roll for you, which is the ſame thing.

Let all the names on your rolls be written ſo careleſly and obſcurely as to be intelligible to none but yourſelf, or the Dean or Lecturers, leaſt a lad ſhould take them at any time, and mark himſelf by ſtealth.

TO THE

SERVANTS OF THE COLLEGE.

To the CLERK of the CELLAR.

YOUR office comprehends ſo many duties and departments, that it is difficult to give you a ſuitable name. However as you are chief ruler of all the drink that is diſpoſed of in the College, I think the name I now give you better adapted than any other.

The ſituation you are placed in, if it is not the moſt honourable, is certainly very lucrative, and on that account will the better enable you to aſſume that *inſolence of office*, which is ſo peculiarly neceſſary to procure you attention and reſpect.

Therefore whenever, from the abſence of your Under-clerk, or any whim of your own, you think proper to preſide in the cellar during the hours of its being open, you muſt not only find fault with, but alter every thing your deputy has done ſince you were there before. When books are ſent by any Students who are not your favourites, you may refuſe to ſupply them with bread or beer, on any frivolous pretence that occurs to you; ſuch as a miſtake

miſtake as to the exact place where ſums ſhould be inſerted on the book, a wrong date, *&c.*

Be ſure to give the Under-butlers a terrible ſcolding, as alſo the Servants and College-women who come for bread and beer for their maſters; the former for not doing their duty, the latter for being ſo troubleſome.

As you have, beſides your other emoluments, the profits ariſing from the October, you need not much care what the quality of it may be; you and the Brewer can ſettle that between you. By this means you will ſerve yourſelf, and alſo ſerve the Students, who might get intoxicated, if the October they drank was too ſtrong.

You muſt take care to have *Mr.* put before your name by the Students when they ſpeak to you; and any who do not pay you that reſpect, you can be even with. For calling you by your bare name is putting you on a level with Porters or Servants; whereas you are to conſider yourſelf a Gentleman. And in fact you are better able to ſupport the title than numberleſs others who pretend to it.

As all the accounts of the College paſs through your hands, you ſhould look on yourſelf as a man of great importance. Therefore if a new appointed and inexperienced Burſar, or any of the Junior Fellows ſhould preſume to find fault with your accounts, you muſt be as bold and as *ſturdy* before them as a little game-cock, and inſiſt (what may be really true) that you know more of the affairs of the College than they do. After this they will never attempt to ſpeak to you in the ſame manner again.

Your being in ſome meaſure Paymaſter of the College, or the Burſar's Steward in that department, is another ſource from which you can derive additional importance. When the time comes of paying the Roll-keepers their money, you muſt abſent yourſelf from the College for ſome days, that, if the poor devils be in great diſtreſs, they may learn to bear diſappointments with patience. And when ſome neceſſary buſineſs brings you to the College, you muſt either not *be at home* for them when they call, or ſend them away as often as you can. At length when you think proper to pay them, or can continue no longer without doing it, do not give them a farthing until they bring you change; ſo that you will ſtill have the money in your hands, until they can borrow ſo much change as you require, or *pop* ſome of their effects for it. All this, with every thing elſe, I have recommended, will render you a man of notoriety and diſtinction.

To the CLERK of the KITCHEN.

ALTHOUGH you are generally called the *Caiterer*, I think it more fit that you ſhould take your title (in imitation of antient nobles) from that place over which you preſide.

Among the many perquiſites annexed to your office, you can by expert management make a conſiderable one from the purchaſing of the meat, which

which duty falls entirely to you. Provide meat of the cheapeſt kind, charge the College with the higheſt price of the markets, and put the remainder in your own pockets: it matters not what the quality of it may be; a ſet of hungry Students will never perceive the difference: beſides, rich diet might prevent them from paying the due attention to their ſtudies.

If the idea that you are guilty of peculation ſhould ever enter your mind, conſider that the College takes away every opportunity of curtailing your ſalary, by laying puniſhments on you for trifles; and, therefore, that every means by which you can cheat them is no more than a lawful reprizal.

When any lads, going to the country, bring orders to you to have their names taken out of commons, you may forget to put it in practice for ſome days, or ſome weeks, by which you will keep up the proper conſumption of meat, and ſerve the Porters by encreaſing their off-falls.

As Lord of the Kitchen you muſt take care to have yourſelf called *Sir* and *Mr.* in order to diſtinguiſh you from the inferior ſervants of the houſe.

You can always excuſe yourſelf when the lads complain of the badneſs of the meat, by laying the fault on the Cook; for you know the beſt meat in the world may be ſpoiled in dreſſing.

To the COOK.

IN your culinary dominion, you are to the Clerk of the Kitchen, in ſome meaſure, what the Provoſt is to the Chancellor of the College. While *he* continues exalted in his ideal pre-eminence, *you* can rule with uncontroulable authority over your Under-cooks, Kitchen-maids, Spit-turners, Scullions, *&c.*

Let the meat be always well done, both to encreaſe your Kitchen-ſtuff, and give the Students wholeſome food; but you need not be very particular about legs of mutton, as they do not contain much, and ſuch as are rare the lads may ſend down to be broiled by the Porters, which will ſave you a great deal of trouble.

As a good drink will be very neceſſary in the courſe of your daily occupation, you muſt always take care to get plenty of October from thoſe lads who ſend to you for broth to ſettle their ſtomachs, after the debauches of the preceding night.

If you find it likely to be attended with any advantageous conſequences, I would have you keep on *good terms* with the Clerk of the Kitchen, and even bear that blame which is juſtly his due; this will alſo be a mark of Chriſtian and *brotherly* love.

You too muſt have *Mr.* before your name: you certainly have as good a right to it as others.

To the HEAD PORTER.

AS ſoon as ever you are raiſed to your preſent rank, from among the inferior porters, you ought to look on yourſelf as a gentleman. Your exemption from any particular dreſs or livery is another circumſtance in favour of your pretenſions, except when on certain duties you wear a red gown; and in that caſe you might, by the aſſiſtance of a large wig well powdered, and dark coloured cloaths, paſs before ſtrangers for a Doctor of Divinity, or ſome learned profeſſor.

You ought to exerciſe the ſame dominion over the Under-porters that you would over your own ſervants. This will make them be attentive to their duty, and pay you the proper reſpect.

You ought to return as many rooms as you can, as being out of repair, both to ſerve the College, (whoſe faithful Steward you are) by having them fitted out anew, and to encreaſe your own perquiſites, by the acquiſition of certain articles—old locks, grates, *&c.* which fall to your ſhare.

Your principal ſtudy ſhould be to ingratiate yourſelf, by all the complaiſance and obſequiouſneſs in your power, with the Fellows; and ſtrive to impreſs them with a great idea of your care, vigilance and ſagacity. And as the generality of men are led by appearances, your exertions will have the deſired effect.

TO the GATE PORTER.

THERE are three conſtituent qualities indiſpenſibly neceſſary to be poſſeſſed by one who undertakes the arduous office of Gate Porter;—the eye and rapacious diſpoſition of an hawk—the cunning and duplicity of a ſerpent—and the ſurly ſtiffneſs of a maſtiff. A full and due proportion of theſe, together with a power of applying each on the proper occaſions, will render you equal, if not ſuperior, to your celebrated relation Cerberus.

It muſt be your uniform maxim and principle to unite adulation with ſeverity, ſubmiſſion with inſolence, and the moſt rigid diſcharge of your duty with temporary forbearances and omiſſions.

You muſt be careful to attach the Fellows to your intereſt, not by inſpiring them with any regards for your perſon or behaviour, (for that would be impoſſible) but by becoming a convenient and neceſſary inſtrument to anſwer many of their purpoſes, and by making them afraid of you, which you may find opportunities enough of doing.

It is wonderful to conceive how much you have in your power, how often you can be the terror of ſome hundreds of Students, and how even the motions of your very Maſters are ſubject to your daily and *nightly* obſervation. You ſhould however ſet no value on this power, any farther than it may tend to the gratification of your avarice; to which every other conſideration muſt give way, and for which all your admirable talents muſt be exerted.

You

You muſt make yourſelf acquainted with all the Students, from the moment they firſt entered, with their rank in the College, circumſtances, manner, diſpoſition, *&c.*; and you muſt punctually exact a tribute from every youngſter, upon his firſt introduction. And ſurely this is very allowable, when the Senior Lecturer does it in more than a twenty-fold proportion.

You muſt continue to levy the ſame contributions, as often as you can, on all thoſe who reſide in the College, and are liable to puniſhments; and be ſure to let them ſee the advantages that will reſult from their generoſity, and *vice verſa*. But leaſt you ſhould be ſuſpected of bribery or partiality, you muſt limit your indulgence to a very ſhort period after receiving their bounties, which will alſo cauſe a repetition of the ſame.

To ſpeak to you in plainer terms, you are to return to the Porter, who ſits at the books in the lodge, all Students who paſs in or out without gowns or bands, who come to the gate at night riotous or drunk, who attempt to bring in girls, who ſtrive to ſteal out after night-roll, *&c.* until they ſee the neceſſity of ſeeing you. You ſhould alſo, on the ſame principle and for the benefit of religion, return all who leave commons before grace is ſaid, whenever it comes to your turn to ſtand at the Hall-door, during the time of commons. Watch, and report to the Dean, all thoſe who ſleep in College without having their names in night-roll.——All this is evidently no more than your duty. Notwithſtanding that you muſt

diſpenſe

diſpenſe with a number of things in *ſome*, upon the conſcientious principle that they ought not to be puniſhed twice for the ſame offence; firſt, by ſeeing you—and again, by paying a fine to the College.

Your vigilance muſt not be confined to thoſe alone who belong to the College; it muſt extend itſelf to all ſtrangers and idlers who paſs and repaſs, but particularly to females of a *certain* deſcription, whom you ſhould not only ſeem to exclude, but terrify, in the ſame manner as Cerberus once did a certain wench called *Sybil*, who was decoying the amorous hero *Æneas* into the Courts of *Pluto*, until ſhe cunningly calmed his rage by a *ſop*.

Although it is your duty to ſearch every coach that comes in or out after night-fall, you may, for the reaſons already recommended, ſometimes let an odd one paſs without any examination, holding up a light at the ſame time between your eyes and the window of the coach, that you may appear to have done your duty, and have it to ſay you ſaw nobody in it.

When, in conſequence of having drank a little too much, you happen to neglect returning, at the Lodge, the name of any lad who comes in after night-roll, you muſt, the next day before the Dean, lay it to the fault of the Book-porter, who, probably having laboured under the ſame impediment with yourſelf, will not be able to make any defence.

But

But I would have you defer your hours of intoxication to thoſe intervals in which you retire from duty; for the ſame arts and cunning by which you arrived at your preſent poſt, muſt be exerted in maintaining it.

To the MUSEUM PORTER.

YOU are to conſider yourſelf in the ſame light as the fine gentleman of a drawing-room—as one whoſe buſineſs it is to hop about with all the affectation of ſedulity and politeneſs, and explain the different curioſities to the company.

You ſhould look on yourſelf as the ſuperintendant's repreſentative in his abſence, and conſequently as great a virtuoſo as he. To ſupport that character, you muſt get the names of all the articles in the Muſeum off by rote, the catalogue of which you muſt run over to every company that comes in, even if they do not call on you for that purpoſe, (for to offer favours voluntarily and unaſked is the greateſt mark of good breeding); and always ſhew them the books, with the particular places where particular things are deſcribed, to let them ſee that you can read and write.

As well as a naturaliſt you muſt be a hiſtorian and chronologer; as in giving an account of the different hands through which *Brien Borum's harp* had paſſed, with the different periods of time;—when, how, and by whom *Cleopatra's hand* was diſ-

covered ;—how long a *leaf*, *ſkin*, or a *bone* has been preſerved; or any other piece of intelligence, equally valuable and intereſting.

Take care however leaſt, in the exceſs of your eagerneſs to oblige, you ſhould happen to break ſome *precious relic*, or piece of earthen-ware that paſſes for an *urn*, which would be an irreparable loſs.

Affect, in ſpeaking, the niceſt pronunciation you can, aping that of your Superintendant, or ſome of the lads; which, ſuppoſe you miſapply or fail in, will ſtill ſhew that your education is better than that of your brother-porters.

In conformity with the rules of the Muſeum, and for the ſame good reaſons recommended to the Gate Porter, you muſt return every Student who comes in without his academic dreſs. However, of ſome rules there is no occaſion for ſo ſtrict an obſervance, as that of your being forbid to take money from the Students, or their company, which you ſhould not only accept when offered, but aſk when not offered.

To the COMMON PORTERS.

YOU ſhould conſtantly imitate the Gate Porter in all his chicanery and manœuvres; moreover, you are not obliged to be ſo much on your guard as he; your impudence, knavery, drunkenneſs, *&c.* may be as bare-faced as you pleaſe, and your thoughts

thoughts muſt be wholly and invariably directed to your private intereſt and emolument, without either moderation or reſerve.

This latter principle can be obſerved even in the exerciſe of your duty, which if you do not perform either really or apparently, will ſubject you to a penalty; to avoid which, and for no other reaſon, you muſt *appear* to do every thing required of you.

When you go about that ignominious taſk of ſweeping the courts every morning, cut ſhort your trouble at once, by ſcattering about any parcels of duſt or dirt you ſee collected together, without removing them.

Every other duty for the day, and ſuch parts of the night as you are obliged to remain up, you muſt enter upon with ſlowneſs and reluctance: and you muſt keep yourſelf continually ſtowed with liquor, that you may be inſenſible to your toil. And ſhould the Dean or any other Fellow threaten to have you puniſhed for intoxication, you ſhould have ſomething in your power to tell of them; at leaſt you can never fail of having a ſufficient number of ſecrets relative to the lads, which will ſerve as uſeful intelligence to the Dean; and which, although you were previouſly paid for keeping, will anſwer the other more beneficial purpoſe of indemnifying yourſelf with him.

If, while you lounge about the gate at night, any Student ſwaggers in drunk, and ſtops to ſpeak to you, you ſhould provoke him to ſtrike you: then complain to the Dean that you were violently and ſeverely battered, and muſt have him called before

the Board: upon which he will, ſooner than withſtand the thunders that iſſue from that awful *conclave*, gladly give you a ſum of money to drop the matter; in which caſe your compliance muſt ſeem an extraordinary mark of favour and lenity.

As a circumſtance of this nature may not often occur, you muſt have a number of other reſources for raiſing money to purchaſe the *ſtingo*. You ſhould, as well as the Gate Porter, demand money from every Freſhman upon his entrance, but particularly upon his firſt coming to dine in commons, at which place there is no porter of higher rank to ſuperſede you. You ſhould be acquainted with the movements of all the different lads—find out who have ſcrew-bars to their windows—who ſcale the walls—who break lamps, &c. &c. Theſe you muſt be paid for keeping ſecret; and the neceſſity and advantage of divulging them at certain times, I already told you.

Before every examination contrive to get together a parcel of old gowns, with which you can accommodate young gentlemen who come from the country to examinations, and have not been previouſly furniſhed with any. But be ſure firſt to demand your own price for the loan of them; which, ſhould it be even more than their value, they muſt give rather than be diſappointed.

Whenever, of a night that you remain about the gate, any ſtyliſh Freſhman comes in, who ſhould happen to be well ſtocked with vanity and caſh, you muſt get your lanthorn directly and light *his honour* to his chambers; *his honour* then cannot do leſs than *tip* you a *bog* or two.

Whenever

Whenever any lad gives you his book to get a drink of October, be ſure always to call for double or treble what you were deſired. This will make him appear a *Gentleman* in the Cellar, and give ſeveral of your brother Porters an opportunity of drinking his *honour*'s health; in return for which they will treat you again at the whiſkey ſhop.

When you attend at Commons, you muſt make a diſtinction between thoſe who have been generous to you, and thoſe who have not: the latter you ſhould not ſeem to take any notice of whatever, except when they break trenchers or pelt potatoes at you; in which caſe, as your duty obliges you, you muſt return them: When they ſend down meat by you to be broiled, either burn it, overſalt it, or eat the half of it yourſelf.

In order to encreaſe the quantity of broken meat, which is your perquiſite, it is neceſſary that the greateſt number poſſible ſhould be in Commons; for which purpoſe, you muſt watch all thoſe who live in College without having their names on the liſt, as alſo thoſe who have their Commons to chambers without being ill, and get the Dean to order them to the Hall. Moreover, when any lad brings an order to have his name taken out of Commons, contrive to prevent it.

Whenever, from form or any other cauſe, you happen to ſtand on the back watch at night, if you are not aſleep or drunk, you can find out thoſe who break lamps or windows, not ſo much for the good of the College as your own.

Whenever, in the abſence of the Gate Porter, you perform his duty, you muſt aſſume along with it,

it, all his inſolence and authority. Lay a tax in conjunction with him, on all College-women, whom from repreſenting as too young you could exclude; as alſo on women of *another* deſcription.

Beſides the advantage I already mentioned, there is ſtill another material one that muſt evidently reſult from continued drunkenneſs.—It will ſhorten your life, and prevent the miſeries of helpleſs old age from coming upon you; in which ſituation you might be diſcharged as being ſuperannuated and unfit for ſervice, and ſhould then be obliged to ſeek a more deſperate remedy to get rid of your wretched exiſtence.

To the BADGE-MEN.

IF the Porters are the ſervants of the Fellows, you are ſervants to the whole College, and as the whole is greater than a part, you ſhould eſteem yourſelves of more conſequence than the menial folks, who alſo carry on their backs and heads the enſigns of ſervitude which you are exempt from. However, be your own opinions what they may, you muſt openly acknowledge the Porters your ſuperiors, and court their protection, as they have it in their power to give you a bad character, or get you turned out of the gates.

In imitation of the Porters and many other perſonages in the College, and in ſhort, the generality of mankind, you muſt become adepts in the art of ſcheming and knavery. This (with you) is

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the more neceſſary, as you have no annual ſtipend, or any thing elſe than the caſual gratuity of the Students, to ſupport you.

You ſhould always be ready to get before the other Badgemen in anſwering a call; and when you execute your errand, take care to repreſent the difficulties attending it as great as poſſible, that you may be paid in proportion.

When a party of lads at night, in order to drink themſelves ſober again, ſend you out for liquor, ſugar, lemons, &c. you muſt not loſe ſo favourable an opportunity of making yourſelf amends, for the many wanton and vicious pranks they played on you at different times before. They will not be capable of perceiving what you have pilfered; and ſurely to leſſen the quantity of ſuch *poiſonous ſtuff*, muſt be doing them an eſſential ſervice.

Among other ſervices which you perform for the lads, that of *pimping* you will find no inconſiderable one; but *popping* muſt be the chief and greateſt of all; a knowledge of conducting which, cannot be attained without great keenneſs and experience.

The reward you get for carrying a depoſit to the Pawn-broker's would in ſhort be nothing at all, if you did not make ſomething elſe of the charge you are entruſted with. I would have you therefore come upon a private agreement with ſome private Uſurer; ſo when you receive a watch, gown, coat, or any other article from a lad, you have nothing to do but leave it in your lodging, and bring him the money he wants; making him pay you well for your trouble and ſervices at the ſame time.

If

If you are not old and ſtupid, (as ſome of you are) or conſtantly dozed with liquor, you will find the affectation of wit very uſeful in your line of buſineſs; ſuch as diſcourſing always in the cant blackguard ſtyle, or making your own words rhyme with thoſe that are ſpoken by the lads whenever they give you any commands.

When a young gentleman ſends you of a meſſage, and deſires you to make the greateſt haſte poſſible, you muſt act directly contrary to his orders. This will make him encreaſe your pay, when he requires your expedition again.

If you have any ridiculous peculiarities in your dreſs or perſon, you may paſſively ſuffer them to be ſported with by thoſe Students who are fond of fun; and as every perſon ought to pay for their amuſements, you can ſo contrive, that *they* in the end, and not *you*, will appear to be the dupes.

To the COLLEGE-WOMEN.

YOU are to look upon all thoſe who employ you as enemies, who ſtudy to encreaſe your drudgery, and gain every poſſible advantage over you. It is very juſt then, that you in your turn, ſhould exert all your craft in retorting upon them; and there can be no doubt of your ſucceeding, as the experience of ſuch a number of years, as you have ſpent in the world, muſt make you a match for all your maſters put together. You will moreover

moreover in ſuch fair conduct as this, verify the words of Scripture——" You cannot *ſerve* many maſters."——

Whenever you get a new maſter you muſt directly give him a hiſtory (in which you need not adhere to truth) of all your former ones; together with an account of the different ways in which they treated you. This will be a proper leſſon for him, in his future behaviour towards you.

Whenever your maſter ſends you for groceries, you muſt take ſomething, by way of toll, from each article, but not too great a quantity, for fear he ſhould ſuſpect you: and even if he does, he has no method of ſatisfying himſelf, except ſending you back, which would be diſhonourable.

When you come in the morning to the rooms you attend, and ſet about making the fire, which is your firſt buſineſs, take all the cinders that remain in the grate, together with a ſufficient number of round coals, and give them with the aſhes to the cinderwench: ſhe will either return them to you as your own property, or make you an equivalent, which is all the ſame.

If your maſter ſhould be up at the time, and watch you, you can ſtill diſappoint him, by taking lumps of coals while at the coal-hole, and thruſting them down into a long pouch which you muſt always have about you for the occaſion.

If you ſhould find him faſt aſleep in the morning after a night's debauch; and all the places which contained his tea, ſugar, liquor, &c. lying open; you will have a fine opportunity of ſupplying

yourſelf with a large quantity of each, as it will not be in his power, from his inſenſibility the preceding night, to know whether you have taken any or not. In either caſe he will ſuſpect you; which is an argument in favour of what you have done; beſides the propriety of puniſhing him for his intemperance and neglect.

If you wiſh to avoid the multiplicity of things which your maſter cruelly and unthinkingly will order you to do, your beſt method is to keep yourſelf always as dirty as you can. Never come to him at the appointed hours.

If you waſh for any of your maſters, you can hire out his ſhirts to thoſe Students who have none, or pledge them for whiſkey or ſoap, until you get money; and if any of them ſhould be loſt in the mean time, you may ſwear you never received them.

If ever any falſe qualms of conſcience repreſent to you, that thoſe things I have recommended are ſinful; you muſt make yourſelf eaſy by conſidering, that you do no more, when you thus pilfer and cheat, then pay yourſelf by anticipation; for in all probability you never will receive any other wages from your maſters.

Whomſoever the *cap fits*, &c.

FINIS.